THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

The Government of Maryland.

The Washington *Star* of Saturday says:—

It was telegraphed from this city last night that the House Judiciary Committee have decided not to enter upon the investigation in reference to the political condition of Maryland until after the holidays, but Hon. Francis Thomas writes to the Baltimore *Sun* that he has requested certain members of the Committee, who propose to remain in Washington, as a favor to himself, to continue the investigation in his absence, and hopes to have the whole of the required testimony in the case closed, that a report may be made to the House early in January next. Mr. Thomas adds:—"It is very well known to the people of Maryland that I have always believed that the Constitution is, by reason of the domination which it secures to the minority of the people of that State in all departments of their State Government, discreditable to those who tamely submit to its exercise."

How Sam Cary Desires to Meet His Election Expenses.

A special despatch to the Pittsburg *Commercial*, dated Washington, December 18, thus shows up Cary, the "Workingmen's" champion of Cincinnati:—

The President sent the name of Megrue as Assessor of Cincinnati to the Senate to-day, but the message was not taken in, as eulogies were in progress. Yesterday, after Mr. Cary had managed to induce the President to hold the name back for two days in succession, Megrue went directly to Mr. Cary and asked why he was opposing him. Cary replied because Megrue had failed to support him during the late campaign. Megrue answered he had never promised to do anything of the kind. He then asked Cary directly what he wanted as an inducement to withdraw his recommendation, and Cary replied that there was an unpaid bill due in Cincinnati for election expenses, which he thought Megrue should pay. Megrue repeated this proposition to his friend, Mr. Worden, the President's Secretary. Both these gentleman started for the White House to-day and found Cary there, with the intention of seeing that the name did not go in. Upon an intimation that Mr. Worden was going directly to the President with the proposition made by Cary to sell his opposition for that little campaign bill, the latter immediately waved his objections, and after he came out from the interview with the President, Megrue learned that his name would be sent to the Senate.

The Last Cabinet Slate.

The New York *Herald's* special says:—

The following is the new Cabinet "slate," revised and corrected for the week ending at 11 P. M. on Saturday, the 19th instant:—

Secretary of State—Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Treasury—Hon. Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana.

Secretary of War—General John M. Schofield, United States Army, of Illinois.

Secretary of the Navy—Admiral David D. Porter, United States Navy, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of the Interior—Hon. Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio.

Postmaster General—Hon. Horace Greeley, of New York.

Attorney General—Hon. Quien Sabe? of the South.

The certainty of Admiral Porter, United States Navy, being Secretary of the Navy, and strong probability of General Schofield, United States Army, being Secretary of War, will account for the introduction of Senator Edmunds' bill in the Senate, which prevents the holding of two offices or the holding of civil office by any one in the military service.

How a Well-recommended Lady Did Not Get a Berth.

The *Herald's* special contains the following:—

As an illustration of the severe ordeal through which the heads of departments and bureaus have to pass in complying with the economical edicts of Congress I may relate what transpired between General Spinner, United States Treasurer, and one of the fair victims of reduction of the force of employes.

Among the ladies discharged from the Register's Bureau was one who had obtained her appointment on the recommendations of General Grant and Commodore Porter. When notified that she was one of the unfortunates, this lady did not accept her dismissal in a very amiable way. Instead of stating her necessities to the head of the bureau, and requesting to be retained, she took it in high dudgeon, and informed that officer that she would deal with his superiors.

She then applied to General Spinner for a position in his bureau, and he told her he could do nothing for her.

A short time afterwards she returned to Mr. Spinner with a letter from General Dent, written by direction of General Grant. This letter she presented to Spinner, who read it and replied:—"But I have no vacancy, and cannot appoint you."

Foiled again, she retreated in good order, and in day or two returned to the attack with renewed vigor, armed with another letter, when the following dialogue occurred between Mr. Spinner and the lady:—

"Now, Mr. Spinner, will you do me the favor to read this letter?"

"There is no use; I can do nothing for you."

"But, General, this letter is from General Grant."

"It matters not who the letter is from, you have my answer."

"But what shall I say to General Grant?"

"Tell him just what I have said—that there is no vacancy."

"Well, Mr. Spinner, I wish you would read this letter, for I have just come from General Grant."

"I have no place for you, madam, and couldn't give you one if you were an angel from God."

At this blunt but decisive reply the lady was for some time speechless, though she still lingered, reluctant to give up the coveted prize. While she stood there who should step in but general Grant himself.

He had scarcely entered the door when the lady flew to him and poured forth her grievances.

"Can't you find a situation for this lady, Mr. pinner?" asked Grant.

Spinner turned to the General and, Yankee like, answered his question by asking another.

"General, if a man came to you with a whole cart load of the very best recommendations nd asked you to appoint him a captain in a egiment of infantry which was already supplied with is full complement of officers, what would you say to him?"

"I should tell him there was no vacancy, I think."

"That is precisely the case, General, in this instance."

"I see," said Grant; "it is impossible, and you are certainly right."

So the lady did not find a situation, but she did find a public officer who could not be tempted to create an unnecessary office for any person, no matter how strong the influence might be that urged the petition.

"Reconstructed" Georgia.

The official report from the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau of Georgia for the year ending on the first of this month shows that seventy-one colored citizens were murdered during that time by the whites, for which fifteen whites were arrested. Three were acquitted outright, and none were punished. The report also shows that fifteen whites were murdered by negroes, for which fourteen arrests were made—seven have been punished, two acquitted, and the rest are on trial. A comparison between the manner in which white and black murderers are treated in Georgia is suggested by these statistics. The report adds that four blacks died of injuries inflicted by whites, three were permanently and seventy-four severely injured.

"Indemnity" Wanted.

The New York *Tribune's* special has the following:—

Messrs. A. A. Low & Brothers, William H. Aspinwall, Leonard W. Jerome, and other wealthy merchants of New York, who subscribed for building the steamer Meteor, during the late war, have petitioned Congress for redress from certain grievances which they say they suffered at the hands of the Government. The Meteor was completed just as the war closed, and of course she could be of no service to the Government. She was seized by the Government upon suspicion that she had been fitted out for an unlawful voyage. Litigation ensued, which lasted over three years, and at length the Supreme Court decided in favor of the owners of the Meteor. The petitioners ask for indemnity for their losses, and for the passage of such laws by Congress as shall protect ship owners in the disposition of their property.

DELAWARE.

Senator Saulsbury on a Visit to his Colleague.

The whipping-post is not the greatest scandal which afflicts the petty State of Delaware. With one-sixth of the population of Philadelphia, she has two United States Senators. One of these is Willard Saulsbury, the other James A. Bayard. The Wilmington *Commercial* of Saturday thus describes a visit by Saulsbury to the house of his colleague:—

Willard Saulsbury, member of the United States Senate from Delaware, was arrested and brought before the Mayor, at an early hour this morning, for drunken and disorderly conduct, at the residence of Hon. James A. Bayard. Officers Wingate and Baylis, who made the arrest, state that they were sent for by the family of Mr. Bayard, who were greatly alarmed, there being no men at home, by the behavior of their visitor. He had forced his way into the room occupied by Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, when the officers arrived, and was lying on the floor, partially undressed. The women, who did not know him, insisted upon his arrest, and he was brought to the Hall, where Mayor Valentine, after a short time, discharged him.

The Sussex County Murder.

The Wilmington *Commercial* gives the full particulars of the recent Sussex county murder, as follows:—

Charles Marsh, the victim, was a single man, living almost entirely alone, in Rehoboth Neck. A man by the name of Robert Goldsborough has been staying with him at times for some months. On Thursday morning of last week, Marsh, in company with a neighbor, John Hepburn, left his house to go out "proging" for fish, with a gig and grabbing hoe on his shoulder. When they had gone a short distance they were joined by Robert Goldsborough, whom they had left at house. Goldsborough had a double-barrelled gun.

At a branch near a thicket Hepburn separated from the above-named parties, he going towards his home, they towards the creek. After they had been separated but a few moments, Hepburn heard the report of a gun. That was on Thursday. Goldsborough was about the neighborhood, but made no mention of Marsh, and not until Tuesday last was it known that he was missing. Search was made and his body was found lying only a short distance from the place where they separated on Thursday before. He fell forward on his face, the gig beside him, and the gun last seen in Goldsborough's hand lying broken at the breech, with one barrel charged and the other discharged, near by. The load passed in the back of the head; the right side of the head was blown off and the right eye out. The gun had evidently been broken over his head as the top of the skull was mashed in.

Search was made for Goldsborough, and he was finally arrested, and on Wednesday lodged in jail at Georgetown.

Marsh is said to have had about him $400, but in a search after his body was discovered but $15 could be found. Concerning the alleged murder the Sussex *Journal* says:—

"Robert Goldsborough, the alleged murderer, is a young man who has in his veins some of the best blood of the State of Maryland. His father in 1859 moved to this county from Greensboro, Caroline county, Md., where he was very respectably connected. This boy has been the subject of great trouble to him for years, and will, we fear, now bring his grey hairs in sorrow to the grave. We trust, however, that some undeveloped circumstances may relieve him from the guilt of this fearful crime."

Educational Movement.

The Wilmington *Commercial* of Saturday says: The City Council, at its meeting on Thursday evening, resolved to appropriate $5000 to erect a school-house in this city for the accommodation of the colored schools. These schools are now under the care of the Delaware Educational Association, who occupy three buildings for their use, in different parts of the city, some of which are very inadequate to the purpose. The association, therefore, offered to donate to the city a suitable lot on which to erect the school, and General Howard, on behalf of his department of the General Government, further proposed to add an amount of money towards the erection of the building equal to that which the city should appropriate, his share being by this action of Council fixed at $5000. The title to the whole property will then be entirely in the hands of the city, giving a value of probably $12,000, in return for the $5000 appropriated.

In Baltimore, the colored schools were for some time under the charge of an association similar to that existing in this State. The City Council, however, though composed entirely of Democrats, finally took them under their charge, placed them on the footing of the public school system, and now support them out of the general taxation fund.

MORE LYNCHING.

The Mayor of Laramie Comes to Grief—He Deserves a Hanging, and Gets It—Horrible Scenes at the Gallows.

From the St. Joseph, (Mo.) Herald.

The man Dugan, who was for a short time Mayor of Laramie City, and who was recently arrested on the charge of garroting a man at Golden City, Colorado, was taken from custody on Tuesday by a party of vigilants and hung. The particulars of this horrible affair are as follows:—A secret meeting was held by the Vigilance Committee in Denver, and the question of Dugan's crimes fully considered. The impression had got out that the jail would be assailed some time during the afternoon and he taken therefrom and executed, and in consequence of the rumor, about 4 o'clock a crowd of men, women, and children lined the sidewalk along both sides of Larimer street. They held their position until nearly or quite dark, when, thinking that the expected exhibition had been indefinitely postponed, they returned to their homes. They were mistaken in their surmises, as it since appears. It became known in some way that Dugan would be removed from the Larimer street prison to the city jail on Front street some time during the evening, and the assemblage, as it appears, had concluded to improve the occasion by taking him from the officers and executing him. About 6 o'clock he was taken in an express wagon for the purpose of the proposed transfer. As the wagon left the west end of the bridge a whistle was sounded, and immediately answered from the direction of the calaboose. Soon after the wagon turned into Front street it was surrounded by ninety or a hundred armed men, who demanded a halt and surrender of their prisoner. Having him in possession, they retraced their steps and turned west on Fifth street to Cherry street. Midway between Fourth and Fifth streets, on Cherry street, stand two or three cottonwood trees, under one of which the procession halted. The express wagon, which had been taken possession of, was brought to the front and placed directly under a limb of the tree. In a moment a rope was thrown over the limb, and in another moment Dugan was standing in the wagon immediately under the fatal noose. Some one then told him if he had any remarks to make to make them, for his time among the living was short. He commenced by asking them to send for a Catholic priest. "I killed a man in the mountains, but it was in self defense. I did not kill the man in the Black Hills; 'twas another fellow that did it." To the question about having assisted in garroting Squire Brooks, he said, "I didn't do it. I have never hurt anybody or stole anything. I have been a bad man, but I am not guilty of anything deserving of hanging." He frequently asked that a minister should be sent for. "One called this afternoon, but hadn't time to stay then; he wanted me to send for him if anything happened." Again he was warned that his moments were numbered, and again asked to confess if he had any confession to make. "I killed the man in the mountains in self-defense, have been tried and acquitted. The man in the Black Hills was killed by another fellow. I never stole anything from anybody. I did assist in robbing Squire Brooks, but I was nearly out of money, and had to do it or starve. I only had $6 or $7, and could not get any any other way. I had to do it or die. I have been a very bad man, but have done nothing to be hanged for. Spare my life; any other punishment. Oh! my poor stepmother; it will kill her; don't let it get to her; send for a Catholic minister." His confession or remarks were constantly interrupted by his cries; in fact, in the trying moment, he was completely unmanned, crying and sobbing like a baby, and uttering prayers for mercy from Him whose laws he had frequently and repeatedly outraged. After he had said all he had to say, the order was heard, "drive on," and the wagon which had served as the frail bulwark between him and eternity moved from under, and the spirit of Sanford S. C. Dugan took its flight to the presence of Him who shall judge us all according to the deeds done in the body. The fall, about eighteen inches, broke his neck. He was a man six feet two inches in height, and weighed 205 pounds. After hanging until life was extinct he was cut down, and his body given in charge of the Coroner. Dugan was a young man, hardly twenty-three years old, and a native of Fayette county, Pa., where his mother and friends now reside. He first came to Colorado in 1851, as a treasurer. He continued in that business until the winter of 1864, when he got into the difficulty at Black Hawk which culminated in the death of a man named Curtis, and for which Dugan was indicted for wilful murder. After two years' imprisonment, which wasn't any imprisonment at all, he being allowed, in consequence of good behavior, to roam about town at will, he escaped by a technicality which quashed the indictment, and before a new one had been returned he had removed to Denver and entered upon a career of fast life, which finally brought him to the Larimer street prison under the charge of an attempt upon the life of his mistress. For this he was sentenced and served out his time in prison. Being liberated about the time the Cheyenne excitement was rising, he proceeded there, and since has been operating along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad.

DISASTER.

Three Men Fatally Injured by a Boiler Explosion.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of Saturday says:—"A serious boiler explosion, which may result fatally, occurred at the Superior Iron Works, owned by Messrs. Richy, Herron & Co., Wood's Run, last evening. It seems that at about 5 o'clock the mud-valve of one of the boilers blew out with a deafening report, which was followed by a terrific crash, a large wall, which separated the boilers from one of the apartments where a number of workmen were engaged, falling in. Several persons were severely scalded, among them two whose names are John Griffith and John Carothers. These men were injured by the falling bricks, and in addition to these another man, whose name we could not learn, was, it is feared, mortally injured. The cause of the explosion is not known."

THE PRESIDENCY.

The Popular Vote on November 3.

States.	*Grant.*	*Seymour.*	*Aggregate*
Alabama	76,366	72,086	148 452
Arkansas (est.)	30,000	27,000	57 000
California	54,592	54,078	108,670
Connecticut	50,641	47 600	98,241
Delaware	7,623	10,980	18,603
Florida (Electors chosen by Legislature).			
Georgia	57 134	102,822	159 956
Illinois	250,293	199,143	449 436
Indiana	176 552	166,980	343,532
Iowa	120,399	74 040	194 439
Kansas	31,049	14,019	45,068
Kentucky	39,566	115,889	155 455
Louisiana	33 263	80.225	113,488
Maine	70 426	42 396	112,822
Maryland	30 438	62 357	92,795
Massachusetts	138,477	59,408	197 885
Michigan	128 550	97 069	225 619
Minnesota	43,542	28,072	71,614
Mississippi (no vote).			
Missouri (estimated)	83,000	63 000	146 000
Nebraska	9 729	5,439	15 168
Nevada (estimated)	10,000	8,600	18 600
New Hampshire	38,191	31,224	69,415
New Jersey	80,121	83,901	164 122
New York	419,883	429,883	849 766
North Carolina	96,226	84,090	180 316
Ohio	280,128	238,700	518,828
Oregon (estimated)	10 900	11,000	21 900
Pennsylvania	342 280	313,382	655 662
Rhode Island	12,993	6,548	19 541
South Carolina	62,801	45 237	107 538
Tennessee	56,688	25,277	81,965
Texas (no vote).			
Vermont	44,167	12,045	56 212
Virginia (no vote).			
West Virginia	29,025	20 306	49 331
Wisconsin	108,857	84 710	193 567
Total	3 021,400	2,716,606	5,738,006
Grant's majority, 304,794.			

Hastings' Pleasantries.

The London correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says of the late Marquis of Hastings:—After leaving Oxford University he hurried along the road to ruin with selfishness prominent in his vices. His splendid country house was a scene of mad dissipation for weeks together. Wine ran like water, and a hundred deviltries were constantly perpetrated. A gentleman told me only yesterday that he once saw the Marquis open a knife which contained several extremely sharp blades, and put it in the coat pocket of one of his guests while dancing at a ball. The result soon after was a hand cut and gashed in a score of places. This was a minor pleasantry of the wretched young nobleman. At other times he would take down a valuable family painting, and set it up on his lawn and fire at it. One year he won seventy thousand pounds, and the next he lost more than a hundred thousand. There is often to be seen in the Haymarket of a night a Captain Scott, who once won as much in a similar manner, and who now wanders about with frequently not half a dollar in his pocket to buy him a dinner. Strange to say, even when he had the largest stake in the issue of a race, the Marquis rarely showed any interest in the running, but would lean or sit listlessly looking on, with a cigarette between his lips, and nursing himself, as it were, against the welcome summer breeze, even then too nipping for his shattered frame."

—A New York paper lost a subscriber by the death of the King of Siam.

—The ghost of an Indiana schoolmaster haunts several of his unruly scholars—a sort of incorporeal punishment.

—A London firm has three of its four partners in Parliament, and the other is a cousin to Gladstone. It ought to pick up some fat things.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The "Bulls" at New York Central Stock—They Toss it from 135 to 150—Immense Excitement.

Blaine, Banks, and Dawes after the Speakership—Blaine's Chances the Best.

A Destructive Fire in Rochester, New York.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Speakership.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The question of the Speakership of the Forty-first Congress has been agitated, though very quietly, and the merits of the different candidates have been much canvassed. It is well settled that no candidate from the West will be urged, except, perhaps, as a compliment to some member whom his colleagues may delight to honor. The most prominent aspirants seem to be Messrs. Blaine, Dawes, and Banks; but some new man may carry off the honors before the election. The fact that Messrs. Dawes and Banks are both named splits up the Massachusetts delegation. General Banks' foreign policy, as developed in the Alaska debate, has made him unpopular with the members opposed to the acquisition of more territory, who are very respectable in point of numbers. So far Mr. Blaine seems to have the inside track, and he will probably secure the much-coveted prize.

Nothing to be Done during the Recess.

Contrary to general understanding when the long recess was agreed on, that the committees would take occasion to perfect their work for presentation, it is now believed that little, if any, committee work will be done during the recess, the members almost universally preferring to go home and enjoy themselves. The recess will probably be devoted to Cabinet-making by the Senators and members who remain in Washington. There will be more opportunity for this, it is thought, especially as General Grant will be here, and as the time approaches for his inauguration.

DISASTER.

A $100,000 Dollar Fire in Rochester, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 21.—A fire occurred on Saturday night in the central part of the city, which destroyed property to the value of $100,000, and, owing to the insufficiency of water, for a time threatened to sweep away some of the best business blocks. The fire broke out in the printing office of the *Daily Democrat*, which was totally destroyed, together with Sargent's lock factory, in the same building, on Pindel alley. The Union Bank building on State street, occupied by the Flour City Bank, was pretty much destroyed. The fire communicated to other buildings adjoining, and did some damage. The loss by water and damage of goods is considerable. The following are the chief sufferers:—D. D. S. Brown, Rochester *Democrat*, $30,000, insured; J. Sargent, lock factory, $15,000, partially insured; D. W. Powers, owner of *Democrat* building, and sundry others, $20,000, insured; Ericsson, Jennings & Mumford, Union Bank, $8000, insured; Moore & Cole, grocers, loss by water, $5000, insured; Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, $3000, insured; J. C. Moore, book bindery, $3000, partially insured; J. K. Garretisee, $2000, insured; J. Lenox, $2000, partially insured.

Messrs. O. Kiel, C.W. Clark, J. Odenbuck, and J. Money, all in the hat trade, suffered some loss by water and removal. All the vaults of the bankers were saved, and their losses are not large. There were many other sufferers in small sums. The fire broke out at 11 o'clock, and was not fully subdued until 6 o'clock the next morning. During the progress of the fire, a ladder, which had been raised against the front of the *Democrat* office in Buffalo street, broke in the centre, and four members of the Alert Hose Company, named Smith, Hawley, Dixon, and Husband, who were upon it, holding hose, were thrown to the pavement, a distance of twenty-five feet, and all of them severely injured, Smith apparently the worst of the four. At the height of the fire two steam enginnes were disabled. In the course of two or three hours, however, one of them was put to work again.

FROM NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Great Rise in New York Central Stocks—Immense Excitement.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21—Noon.—There is a great financial excitement here over the great rise in New York Central stock, which closed at 135 on Saturday and opened at 150 before the Board met this morning. "Shorts" are very badly crippled. The rapid rise is owing to the official statement from the directors, virtually declaring a fourteen per cent. dividend

Still Another Sensation.

There is an intense excitement in the Mining Board, the President and twenty-seven members being ordered before Judge Cardozo to answer for contempt of court, in not recognizing an injunction from him on Saturday, restraining them from punishing a member named Rorke. The said member had denied the right of the Board to hold him accountable for language spoken out side of the Board. Cardozo's injunction was disregarded, and the Board summoned before Cardoza to-morrow.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 21—A. M.—Consols for money, 92¼; for account, 92¼. U. S. Five-twenties, 74. Stocks steady. Erie, 26; Illinois Central, 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21—A. M.—Cotton firm; sales are estimated at 12,000 bales. Red Western Wheat firm. Corn, 38s, 9d. Linseed Cakes firmer.

LONDON, Dec. 21—A. M.—Sperm oil, £92. Sugar firmer but not higher, both on the spot and to arrive.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Railroad Manœuvres.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.—It is understood that the jury to award damages to the owners of eighteen acres of land on the northwestern outskirts of this city, to be condemned for the depot, workshops, etc., of the Northern Central Railway, have awarded the owners five thousand dollars per acre. This company, in conjunction with the Central Pennsylvania Railroad, is now making determined and energetic movements towards combining the interests of various companies to circumvent the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in obtaining various independent connections, and finally a through independent road to Washington City. There seems no doubt of their ultimate success.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HILL MURDER.

Trial of George S. Twitchell, Jr.—Still Another Venire.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Brewster and Ludlow.—This morning another large crowd assembled in front of the Court-House, to catch a glimpse of the prisoner, and to be ready at the opening of the doors. Officers were stationed at the entrance, and were more efficient than on other occasions in preventing the rush and disorder of the previous days of this trial. Few others than jurors, witnesses, and members of the bar were admitted into the court room, and therefore there were space and comfort, comparatively speaking.

The prisoner sat in the dock, looking well and composed. His father and a young friend were near him all the while, the former holding almost constant conversation with him.

At the regular hour of meeting Judges Brewster and Ludlow came upon the bench, and District Attorneys Sheppard and Hagert and Richard Ludlow, Esq., representing the Commonwealth, were in Court, and soon afterwards the prisoner's counsel made their appearance—T. P. Ransford, J. T. Pratt, C. H. T. Collis, John O'Byrne, and William B. Mann, Esqs.

The regular panel of jurors summoned for service during the second period of this month being in attendance, the Court discharged them until Monday next.

A special venire of eighty names, drawn at the exhaustion of the venire on Saturday evening, was returned by the Sheriff, and the examination was commenced for the selection of the one wanting juror, eleven being already in the box.

Theodore Warner called—Said he had conscientious scruples against capital punishment, and was challenged for cause by the Commonwealth.

William P. Henderson had conscientious scruples, and was challenged by the Commonwealth.

R. M. Moore had formed an opinion of the prisoner's guilt or innocence, and was challenged by the Commonwealth.

Daniel McIntyre had conscientious scruples and was challenged by the Commonwealth.

William M. J. Fury said he had no conscientious scruples and had formed no opinion. When passed over to the defense he said he was the deputy of a Sheriff's deputy, and had served some of the notices for jurors on this panel, but had not served one upon himself.

Mr. Mann here challenged the juror for cause, assigning the fact that this man was in the Sheriff's employ, and therefore a part of the Sheriff, and therefore should not have been summoned. The challenge for cause was overruled, and the juror was challenged peremptorily by the defense.

Frank Clark, carpenter, No. 633 Wall street, Third ward, said he had no conscientious scruples; had formed an opinion. However, he had no opinion at the present time, and thought he could try the case fairly and independently of any opinion he had ever entertained. He was not challenged, and took his seat in the jury box.

This completed the jury and the Clerk proceeded to swear each juror: "Well and truly to try, and a true deliverance make, between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and George S. Twitchell, Jr., the prisoner at the bar, whom they should have in charge, and a true verdict render, according to the evidence."

The jurors and prisoner were told to stand up, and the Clerk read to them the indictment, concluding:—"To this indictment, gentlemen of the jury, the prisoner at the bar has pleaded not guilty, and for trial has put himself upon his country, which country you are. If he is guilty, you will say so; if he is not guilty, you will say so and no more. Good men and true, stand together and hearken to the evidence."

During this proceeding the prisoner stood with his arms folded across his breast and looked steadfastly at the jury firmly and without emotion.

Richard Ludlow, Esq., opened the case of the Commonwealth, saying:—"It becomes my duty, gentlemen of the jury, to open to you the case of the Commonwealth vs. George S. Twitchell, Jr., charged with the murder of Mary E. Hill, and to draw your attention to the facts and the law that is to govern you in your deliberations. The duties you have assumed are of a solemn, grave character.

To this charge the prisoner has pleaded not guilty, and for his trial upon God and his country, and you have taken solemn oaths as to affirmation well and truly to try the issue. The crime of murder has grown of late in our community to an enormous size, so that no man feels safe, either on waking at morning, at broad midday, or at night; citizens have begun to fear. We must do our duty to impress upon the vile murderer the certainty of speedy punishment. Here a vile, unprincipled, devilish murder has been committed. On a quiet Sabbath evening, in the heart of this city, Mrs. Mary E. Hill was sent into eternity, and her body was left behind covered with its own blood. The facts attending this case will remove all doubt as to its degree.

Mrs. Mary E. Hill was the wife of Samuel Hill, deceased, and resided at the northeast corner of Tenth and Pine streets, with Camilla E. Twitchell, her daughter, George S. Twitchell, her daughter's husband, and a servant girl named Sarah Hamill. On the Sunday evening of the murder this servant girl returned to the house from a visit and rang the door-bell. The ring was answered by the prisoner, and after words of recognition she passed on to the kitchen and yard, and there found the bloody body of Mrs. Hill. We will show you that the prisoner, who resided in the house, was the murderer, and will ask you so to decide the case as to strike terror to the hearts of those whose hearts are vile enough for such a deed.

Dr. E. B. Shapleigh, the Coroner's physician, sworn—I made a *post mortem* examination of the body of a lady at the northeast corner of Tenth and Pine streets, about 10 o'clock in the morning of November 23; Mr. Fletcher, a couple of officers and a detective, and Dr. Zantzinger were present; there were marks of violence upon the head, principally upon the right side; there was a lacerated wound two and a half inches long in the right temple, just on the front edge of it; over the upper edge of the right eyebrow there was a contused straight wound three-quarters of an inch long; on the upper part of the forehead there was a straight contused wound one inch long; there were five small wounds upon the forehead, half an inch each; above the right ear there was another straight contused wound; over the upper part of the parietal bone there was another contused straight wound; over the posterior and upper part of the parietal bone there was a triangular wound, the wings of which were three-quarters of an inch long; on the upper part of the left parietal bone there was another contused wound two inches long; there were thirteen altogether; I have a plaster cast of the head. (The article was handed to the witness.) This is a plaster cast of an ordinary skull; I will proceed to mark in black crayon the positions and descriptions of the wounds I have spoken of—(which he did according to the testimony first given.) The right half of the frontal bone, the anterior portion of the parietal bone, the anterior portion of the temple bone, and the orbit of the eye, were comminuted, broken into small pieces; in the right temple there was a hole to the brain; it was large enough to admit my finger to its full length; it penetrated downwards, inwards, and backwards; there was another fracture extending entirely across the head, through the right and left parietal bones, and the right temple, extending over the base of the brain, dividing the whole skull in two parts; there was another irregular fracture across the back of the head, on the left side; the angle of a wound made by a sharp instrument is distinct and acute, and that of one made by a blunt, not cutting instrument, is rounded; these were rounded; on the hands of the body I found bruises on the back of each, which seemed to have been made by distinct blows; the second finger of the left hand was nearly severed at the second joint by a blunt instrument.

I say blunt instrument, because a sharp instrument would have severed the tissues; I made a re-examination on last Friday according at the Monument Cemetery; Dr. Levis and Dr. S. P. Brown were present; I conducted the examination; nothing else than the fracture across the base of the brain was disclosed; at the first examination I found bones driven into the brain about an inch and a half below the skull.

They were small fragments, a portion of the frontal bone and the parts surrounding it; there must have been some movement of the woman or the person who struck the blows; they were not all struck while the body was lying in the same position; this largest fracture could not have been completely caused by any of the blows; some of the blows on the main part of the head may have started this fracture, and some other cause may have continued it; the skull was rather thicker than usual; the length of the body was about five feet and one or two inches, and I should think weighed from one hundred to one hundred and ten pounds; she seemed to be an old woman upwards of sixty; she came to her death from injuries to the head by violence; the straight wounds I have described might have been caused by the shaft of this poker (which was given the witness), and the wound on the temple may have been made by the tongue of it. The aperture of course would be larger than the instrument causing it; I saw a skein of hair on the poker, and it was grey; Mrs. Hill's hair was grey.

Question by Mr. Sheppard—Do you see any signs of blood upon the poker?

Mr. Mann—We object, because the witness has not been examined as to his ability to judge.

Mr. Sheppard withdrew this question and the witness resumed—"The wound on the head may have been produced by such an instrument as this; the fact of the hands being thrown up before the face may account for the character of the wounds upon the head; the angular wound on the skull may have been caused by the outside corner of the angle of this poker; I went up-stairs in this house on the morning of the post-mortem; I went into the sitting the front on the second floor of the back building, and found a cushion with blood upon it, and there was blood upon the head of the sofa towards Tenth street; there was a pool of blood on the floor beneath; blood bespattered upon the wall towards Tenth, and also upon the part of the wall towards Pine street; there was a train of blood from a sofa to a window in the back second story room; there was blood upon the sill of the window, blood upon the small framework outside the window, and below that there was blood upon the pavement, a small quantity of brain and particle of bone; there was quite a free effusion of blood here.

The court, at this point, took a recess until 3 o'clock.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Dec. 21, 1868.

There is rather more demand for money, but the rates are unchanged. Call loans are quoted at 6@7 per cent; first-class commercial paper ranges from 9@10 per cent. per annum. The Stock market opened very dull this morning, but prices were steady. Government securities were firmly held. City loans were without change; the new issue sold at 100¾.

Railroad shares were dull. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 53½, a slight advance; Reading at 48·56@48·69, a slight advance; Minehill at 57½, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 129¾, no change.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 16 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 23 for Spruce and Pine; 10½ for Hestonville; 26 for Girard College; and 27 for Germantown.

Bank shares were in demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales; 56 was bid for Commercial; 31 for Mechanics'; 106 for Southwark; 57 for Penn Township; 59 for Girard; 30 for Manufacturers'; and 70½ for City.

Canal shares were without change. 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 72 for Morris Canal preferred; and 28¼ for Lehigh Navigation.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 Pa cp 5s 93½
$1000 Leh V R n 6 cp.. 80
100 sh Penna R..... 53½
1 do 54
100 sh Read R..... b10. 48 69
100 do..... c. 46 56
10 sh Minehill..... 57½
14 sh C & Am..... 129¾

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M. 135
11·00 " " 135¼
11·32 " " 135¼
11·50 " " 135¼
12·07 P. M. " " 135¼
12·15 " " 135¼
12·17 " " 135¼
12·27 " " 135¼

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114¾; do. 1862, 110½@110¾; do., 1864, 106¼@106½; do., 1865, 107¼@107½; do., 1865, new, 109¾@109¾; do., 1867, new, 109¾@110; do., 1868, 110@110¼; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104¼@105¼. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19½; Gold, 135¼@135¾. Silver, 130½@132.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114¾; old 5-20s, do., 110¼@110½; new 5-20s, 1864, 106½@106¾; do., 1865, 107¾@107¾; 5-20s, July, 1865, 109½@110; do., 1867, 109¾@110¼; do., 1868, 110½@110¾; 10-40s, 105@105¼. Gold, 135.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 114¼@114¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 110½@110¾; do., 1864, 106¼@106½; do., 1865, 107¼@107½; do. July, 1865, 109¾@109¾; do. July, 1867, 109¾@110; 1868, 110@110¼; 10-40s, 104¾@105¼. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 135½@135¾.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	139¾	Chi. and N.W. com.	78¼
N. Y. and E. R.	37¾	Chi. and N.W. pref.	81⅛
Pitts. and Ren. R.	98	Chi. and R. I. R.	111½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	87¾	Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	111⅝
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	82	Gold	135¾

Market firm.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Dec. 21.—The Flour Market is emphatically dull, but prices remain without quotable change. The demand is confined to the immediate wants of the home consumers, and only a few hundred barrels were taken at $5·25@5·75 for superfine; $6·25@6·75 for extras; $7·25@8·12½ for Iowa and Wisconsin extra family; $8@8·25 for Minnesota do. do; $9@10·75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $7·50@8. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is very little doing in Wheat, and the demand is limited to good and prime lots, which are in small supply. Sales of 1500 bushels red at $1·90@2·05; and amber at $2·10@2·12. Rye may be quoted at $1·63 per bushel for Western. Corn is without material change. Sales of 3000 bushels new Western and Pennsylvania yellow at 95@97 cents; and 2000 bushels new and old Western mixed at $1·05. Oats are in moderate request at former rates. Sales of 5300 bushels Western at 76@78 cents.

Whisky is higher. Sales of duty-paid at $1·02@1·05 per gallon.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Stocks firm. Chicago and Rock Island, 103½; Reading, 97; Canton Co., 47½; Erie, 38½; Cleveland and Toledo, 97½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 116¾

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

An Attempt to Garrote the American People.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

The Senate has now before it a bill whose purpose is announced in the title to be "to increase the revenue on duties from imports and tending to equalize exports and imports." The real purpose of the bill is to decrease the revenue, and to rob the mass of the American people for the benefit of a few unscrupulous and greedy speculators.

The bill we speak of has been given out by its friends as the "Copper bill;" and the public has been led to believe that its single or chief purpose is to increase the duty on copper. This would be bad enough; for all the world, just now, enjoys cheap copper; only the American people are to have this indispensable metal made artificially dear to them in order to put money into the pockets of a few owners of copper mines.

But besides copper this bill lays additional duties on lead, nickel, zinc, steel, iron wire, iron of all kinds, glass, salt, rice, timber, raw cotton, cotton and linen goods, and a number of other articles.

Now, first, as regards the revenue, the higher duties it is proposed to impose on most of the articles we have named are for the most part nearly prohibitory; and they are certain to decrease the revenue. They are plainly, as every one can see, intended simply for "protection," as it is called; that is to say, as a special bounty to a very few of the many industries of the country. It seems that in this case the protectionists are afraid to let their real object be known. They are evidently in fear of public opinion.

But see how partial is this measure. If any one is to be "protected," all ought to be protected alike. But this bill proposes to give special favors to a few, a very few, at the expense, of course, of the many. Take, for instance, the duty on copper. Copper is used in every household in the land; it is used in shipbuilding, and in many of the most important arts and industries of the country. In short, it enters into the daily life of all our thirty-five millions of people, and these are to be taxed for the benefit of—how many persons, does the reader suppose? According to the United States census, there were employed in 1860, in copper mining and copper smelting—the only trades specially favored or "protected" by this bill—5583 men and 42 women; in all, 5625 persons. But say there are now employed 50,000, instead of 5000—to this 50,000 over thirty millions of people are to pay a bounty. Is this equality? Is this justice? But even this is not all. These people's wages will not be increased by the higher duty. Probably the number of persons who will be benefited amounts to less than five hundred, and these are men who hold copper-mining stock. The whole nation is to pay tribute to these.

So of lead. There is not a house in the country in which lead is not used. For water-pipes, for paint, for bullets and shot used by the immense frontier population—for many purposes, lead is an article of universal use and of absolute necessity, whose cheapness would benefit the whole country, and add to the comfort and happiness of every man, woman, and child in it. Now, how many persons are to be benefited by this increased duty on lead? Less than three thousand persons are believed to be engaged in the mining and smelting of lead. The United States census says only three hundred and sixty-one persons were so employed in 1860, but this is probably a mistake.

It is a fact that we do not produce, now, even as much lead as supplies the demand in the neighborhood of the mines. Thousands of tons are every year sent West, from Europe, to fill the demand for paint, pipe, etc. Less lead is now produced than when the duty was far lower. Nevertheless, it is proposed to tax every man who wishes to use lead pipe, to paint his house, to protect himself against wild animals, or to follow the chase, in order that less than three thousand persons may put money in their purses.

What we have said of these two articles is true of every other on the list. The number of persons who are to gain is ridiculously out of proportion to the number who are to suffer increased taxation; and it would not be unjust to call this bill a bill to swindle and oppress the American people for the benefit of less than one per cent. of their number. Will the country endure such gross and reckless favoritism?

Take, as another example, only one item in the proposed increased duty on steel. Steel rails are now bought and laid on all our railroads. It is of the utmost importance to the safety of the travelling community—which means nearly the whole population—that these rails should be quickly laid; but here comes in this bill, and proposes to increase the duty of these steel rails between fifty and seventy per cent., to benefit a few already wealthy steel rail manufacturers. Is it right that the whole country shall be injured or endangered to enrich a few capitalists?

Nor is this all. The rapid extension of our railroad system is of vital importance to the whole country. Destroy our railroads and we should be bankrupt; double their mileage and and we shou'd increase tenfold our wealth, and an hundred-fold the comfort of every family in the country. Check their increase and you check the growth of the country; you stop its power of increase; you put a limit to the area of land which can be profitably cultivated; you paralyze enterprise, crowd people into the centres of population, decrease wages, and affect very injuriously the independence of the working men.

We could well afford to admit rails free of duty, even if all other articles were to be covered by high duties. The extension of our railroad system is thought so important that the Government gives lands by millions of acres to help their construction, and even endorses the bonds of some railroads. Yet this bill and the present tariff unite to largely increase the cost of rails in this country, to the positive injury of the revenue, and to the still greater injury of the whole country; and for the great profit of perhaps two or three hundred persons, interested as capitalists in the production of rails.

Again, take lumber. Everybody knows that a tax on lumber is a direct and severe tax on the comfort of every household in the land. For houses, furniture, tools, utensils—in all parts of our lives, cheap lumber and timber are necessary. Let lumber be made dear and you check house-building; do that, and you crowd the working people into narrow quarters, increase rents, and plunge millions into distress. This is precisely what this bill will do. It lays exorbitant duties on lumber and timber—and for what? That a few great capitalists, who have secured the monopoly of the few large timber tracts still left in our country, may make rapid fortunes.

And at what a cost do they make this unrighteous gain! In most European countries timber is specially cared for; its possession is counted of national importance: waste lands are planted; and the people gladly buy from abroad, and save their own. If we were wise we should buy all we need, cheaply, from the British provinces, and save what remains—little enough—of our own timber lands, for that day of need which will come. Instead of that the, protectionists in Congress have for several years offered a bounty for the destruction of our timber; they have treated trees as though they were wild animals; and have paid a large premium for the waste of what all thoughtful men know to be a precious possession.

Such is this so-called "Copper bill." It is a bill levelled at the prosperity and comfort of the people; a bill which seeks recklessly to paralyze enterprise, to check our growth, to set a penalty on our progress, to add to the discomforts of the millions—for the benefit of the few greedy and unscrupulous monopolists and speculators. And this bill the House of Representatives has passed without debate! What is the use of talking about equal rights, when such a gross piece of favoritism, such a violation of the rights of the millions, in favor of a few hundred or thousand men, is perpetrated in open day? Is it not time for gentlemen in Congress to stop talking about the rights of negroes, and look a little to the rights of white men and black men both, which are thus recklessly attacked? Do the Republican leaders imagine that they can escape the just odium which must fall on them and their party for such an act as this? Are they not afraid, or ashamed, to show themselves the enemies of the people, traitors to the common and general interest, tools of the designing and greedy few?

The People's Choice.

From the Boston Post.

General Grant took his nomination declaring that as yet he was wedded to no particular policy, and that, if elected, he should shape his public conduct by what he apprehended from time to time to be the will of the people and the wants of the country. On this basis he has proved the successful candidate. If he refused to be rigidly and exactly bound by the formularies of the dominant party, and for that very reason received a larger vote than he otherwise would, it is fair to expect that he will maintain equal freedom for his faith and action in the future. But will he be able to do it, if the radical leaders proceed to insist that he is solely their President, that he was elected by them only, and that he is bound to work out their purposes? The time will assuredly come when the fork of the road will be reached. The man who was elected to the Presidency without a distinct pledge, and who doubtless received a large proportion of the popular vote because of his refusal to make one, can hardly be regarded as likely to yield the point after gaining his position.

There is something for the leaders of the radical party to pay heed to in this result, which they will be much more likely, in the flush of their selfish joy, to pass over. They must remember that many people have given General Grant their votes in a generous spirit, because, first, of their gratitude to him for what he has done for them in a time of great peril; and second, because they reposed confidence in his moderation. Now here happens to be an element in this election over which the leaders of the prevailing party had no control, and can have none. They cannot create popular sentiment, albeit they may, on a pinch, shrewdly avail themselves of it to advance their own ends. And this same powerful body of public sentiment they will not be at liberty to ignore, far less to successfully resist. General Grant will come into office with all this accumulated force at his back. He will probably feel that he can afford to keep on in his independent way, with such a substantial reinforcement as that. Should the radicals in Congress undertake to dragoon him into the support of measures at which his official conscience might revolt, they will find that they have got to confront just so much of public feeling, embodied and represented in his person. They cannot repeat their Andrew Johnson experiments. They will have very different circumstances to deal with, and a greatly altered tone of the public temper. It strikes us that their very victory, as they now claim it to be, will yield them more of a lesson than of real partisan advantage.

All sides, except, perhaps, these same party managers, will be inclined to extend their confidence to General Grant as the new President. The general disposition will be to sustain him. He will make a strong and successful administration just in proportion as he stands firmly by the popular confidence thus reposed in him. So long, during his term, as he refuses to cut loose from that, he may expect to remain the President of the people instead of a party; and in that position no mere party can unfavorably affect him. It is because, by his independent acceptance of the nomination, and his generous support by the people, he is to be the President of the people only, that his official conduct will be scanned in something much above the spirit of party, and be supported on its solid merits irrespective of considerations of the past. There is too much waiting to be done for the country to care whether it is directed by men of this party or that, so it be but done faithfully and well.

Can a State Withdraw or Repeal its Ratification of a Constitutional Amendment?

From the N. Y. Times.

Early action on her new Constitution by the people of Virginia was recently urged in Congress, in the expectation that her restoration to the Union would assure another vote for the ratification of the Fourteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution. Some of the opponents of that amendment have supposed that the attempts of New Jersey, Ohio, and Oregon to rescind their ratifications of it might be effectual and valid. The whole number of States of the Union is thirty-seven, of which three-fourths are required by the Constitution to adopt a proposed amendment. Including New Jersey, Ohio, and Oregon, twenty-nine States have ratified that amendment. If these States are to be counted out, then two of the unreconstructed States must ratify it before it becomes a part of the Constitution.

But can a State, after having ratified such a proposed amendment, *repeal* its ratification? There are no judicial decisions or *dicta* to aid us in answering this question.

It is clear that there is not either in terms or by implication any warrant in the Constitution, or the laws under it, justifying a State Legislature in twice passing on such an amendment. If a proposed amendment were to be rejected by the States, Congress might possibly resubmit the same form of words as a new amendment, but in this case each State is justified in a second action on it by virtue of this second submission. The only conceivable case where a State could act a second time in pursuance of one and the same Congressional submission is where its first action was fatally irregular, and therefore void, and hence no legal action at all. But is admitted in the case of each of these backsliding States that its first action and ratification were regular and legal in all respects.

A State Legislature, in ratifying a proposed amendment, does not act in its ordinary legislative capacity. It can resort to none of its methods of originating or perfecting bills. It can neither insert new clauses into the amendment nor strike out old ones, nor, after striking out, insert others. It can simply vote to ratify, or refuse to ratify. When that is done, its function is discharged. Thenceforth it can neither recall its vote nor change it. Whichever way it votes, it forthwith transmits a certificate duly authenticated of its action in the premises to the office of the Secretary of State, and thereafter its vote and action are the exclusive property of all the States of the Union. State authority extends over Statefarea, but never beyond, except by the comity of sister States. Over local interests within its own domain the State has exclusive jurisdiction. But the power of a Legislature to act on a proposed amendment is not derived from the State Constitution, but from the Federal Constitution. And in passing on such amendment it acts in a new capacity on a subject foreign to its customary duties, and with an energy that may be felt in every State of the Union. It is then a quasi-national body sitting within the limits of a State, engaged in framing the organic supreme law of the land, or, rather, engaged in an organic act of legislation.

When this high body has consummated its action on such amendment, its return to its usual duties operates an adjournment *sine die* of its session on the constitutional question—and it could not reassemble in its former high capacity, except by the express authority of the power that summoned its first session. Its action in that extraordinary capacity was a finality, and thenceforth the nation has a vested interest in such action. A man signs a contract pledging the payment of the sum set opposite his name, provided a certain total sum shall be subscribed in all. He may regret his subscription the instant it is made, but he cannot recall it or modify it. When the total amount is subscribed, his subscription becomes due and payable. When a State Legislature ratifies a proposed constitutional amendment, it in effect says:—"I will be forever bound by my ratification, provided three-fourths of the States in all shall ratify it." It may claim to be on the stool of repentance the moment after such ratification, and seek to nullify its action. But the instant the three-fourths majority is obtained, that amendment is a part of the United States Constitution. Again:—A proposed State constitution is submitted to the citizens of the State for ratification, and if a majority of those voting ratify it, it is adopted. An amendment of the United States Constitution is submitted to the State legislatures for ratification, and if three-fourths ratify it, it is adopted. Now, a man who, in the forenoon, casts his vote in favor of the proposed State constitution, might, with the same propriety and right, apply in the afternoon, and before a majority of those voting that day shall have voted to ratify that constitution, to recall his vote because he had, in the meantime, changed his mind, as a State legislature which has once ratified a constitutional amendment could ask for a second opportunity to vote, because, in the interim, it has obtained new light. No. Once ratified by a State, its ratification binds it forever, provided the required number of States cooperate.

We trust, therefore, that Congress will not precipitate the admission of any of the unreconstructed States to secure the adoption of that amendment. Give those States all the time they may require to rally and embolden the loyal masses, so that their future local governments shall surely be such as will meet the wishes and necessities of their people. When finally admitted, they will promptly perform the superfluous but gratifying act of ratifying that amendment.

Preliminaries to Resumption.

From the N. Y. World.

Senator Morton's speech convinces us that resumption is yet a long way in the future. Though worthless and preposterous as an argument, his speech is nevertheless of considerable value as an indication of the existing state of public opinion. He proposed his bill with a wish to have it pass; and as we must suppose him to understand the temper of Congress and the West, we infer, from the idea which he expends all his strength in combatting, that Congress and the West will not consent to any scheme of resumption which seems to them to involve a contraction of the currency as its accompaniment. It appears to have been almost the sole aim of Mr. Morton's speech to disarm this fear; he felt that, unless he could succeed in doing so, his bill would not, to use a slang phrase, have "a ghost of a chance." Hence his laborious and futile attempt to prove that the depreciation of the currency does not result from redundance but from discredit. Hence his vehement assault upon the positions of Secretary McCulloch, whose former policy of contraction (which he still believes the true one) was so strongly reprobated by the West, and so emphatically condemned and repudiated by Congress. This fresh evidence, which Mr. Morton's speech affords, that contraction will not be tolerated in the present state of public feeling, seems to set the question of early resumption practically at rest; since nothing is more demonstrably certain than that resumption is impossible without the dreaded accompaniment of contraction. If resumption is still distant, it is important that the country should understand it, as every element of uncertainty operates injuriously on business calculations.

But while the currency will not soon be contracted, it seems almost equally certain that it will not be further expanded. The ground of this opinion is the felt inconvenience of the present state of things, and the growing conviction that resumption is greatly desirable, as evidenced in the deep interest which Mr. Morton's bill and the schores of similar schemes excite in the public mind. With a tolerable certainty that there will be no contraction nor any further inflation for two or three years to come, the business community must do the best it can. Business of course cannot stop; and, within certain limits, it can calculate the immediate future. All engagements not extending beyond two or three years will be met in a currency of about the same value as that in which they are contracted. This being the case, the passage of a bill authorizing gold contracts is not a matter of any great importance, for comparatively few would avail themselves of such an authorization; but the measure is so unobjectionable in itself, nay, so just and right, that it ought to be passed, in order that all who choose may avail themselves of that liberty.

The only practical question that seems to be really open, is, what can now be done to smooth the way to resumption when the times are more propitious? A capital difficulty in the way of resumption, even if the country would brook the necessary contraction, is our heavy foreign indebtedness and the constant danger which thence results of an unfavorable state of the exchanges. The Secretary of the Treasury estimates that American securities held abroad amount to the enormous sum of eight hundred and fifty millions. A portion of this sum consists of State and railroad bonds, but the greater part of it of Government securities. It is by the exportation of five-twenty bonds that we have been, for the last five years, paying for our importations of foreign goods. These have been the substitute for our former vast exportations of the great Southern staple. But as we have ceased to deluge the market with further issues of bonds, this resource must soon stop, and besides a return for the goods we import, we shall have to send abroad every year the interest on the bonds. And yet our main resource is our breadstuffs and moderate cotton crop, which have so long required to be supplemented by immense exportations of securities. An abundant harvest in Europe, or a scant harvest at home, or, still worse, both of these occurring in the same year, would bring us so heavily in debt that the country would be drained of all its specie, and the banks would again be forced into suspension even if they could now resume. It is a signal illustration of the narrowness of view with which the question of resumption has been discussed, that this all-important consideration has been well-nigh ignored. It is the main thing which should have occupied public attention from the moment that the war closed.

The great requisite for strengthening our financial position is the rehabilitation of the South, and the building up of its enfeebled industries. If the Union had been promptly restored on the close of the war, capital would have flowed freely into the exhausted South to revive its prosperity; and its great staples, so important to redress our foreign balances, would by this time have been in a state of healthy recuperation. Prompt restoration would have benefitted the country every way. By greatly enlarging the field for the employment of money, our currency would have been made less redundant, and the saving of the heavy military expenses attendant on bastard "reconstruction" would have made our resources more adequate to our exigencies, and have greatly strengthened the public credit. The most important steps that can now be taken towards resumption are to foster and encourage the industry of the South, cut down our military establishment, so disproportioned to a state of peace, and retrench the extravagance which has so long run riot under the misrule of the Republican party.

The Situation in England.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"Come what may," said Mr. Disraeli to a political acquaintance towards the close of a memorable debate in 1859, "history must record that I was twice Chancellor of the Exchequer." This was said in anticipation of the vote of the House of Commons which a few hours after dismissed Mr. Disraeli from office; and it was his proud consolation for expected defeat. Doubtless he finds at present the same sort of consolation in looking back upon the greater honors he has lately won. Come what may, history must record that he was three times Chancellor of the Exchequer and once Prime Minister. Only those who study closely the organization of English political life can understand the nature of the triumph over difficulties which is represented by the elevation of a man of no family to the place of Prime Minister. Had Mr. Disraeli a soul far loftier and more disinterested than he has, he might well indulge a personal pride in the recollection of his triumphs. "I cease to live," says Goethe's Egmont, "but I have lived."

There is something, however, we cannot help thinking, which sustains Mr. Disraeli in his fall beside the consolation of memory. The address in which he explains to his party the reason of his resignation of office shows that he has no idea of giving up the game he has played so unscrupulously and so successfully. There were reasons why he could not hope, for the present, to bid against Gladstone for popular favor. He could not just yet attempt to accomplish the same audacious change of front with regard to the Irish Church which he effected so completely in the case of the Reform bill. He could not bring his party, at this hour, up to the pitch of sacrificing the Irish Church. His hold over some of the stricter members of the party was terribly shaken by the events of last year. One more such victory and he must have been undone. Already a sort of sullen secession was forming itself in his own Ministry in anticipation of his venturing on some surrender of true-blue Tory principle. A faction was silently gathering itself round Gathorne Hardy, who had proclaimed that, come what might, he would nail his Protestant ascendancy colors to the mast. Then there were the powerful seceders of last year—the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Carnarvon, and Gen. Peel—prepared to resist with uttermost force any attempt to compromise with the spirit of religious equality. No, the thing could not be done. It must have been very tempting to Disraeli. One bold *coup d'état*, one daring announcement that the abolition of the Irish Church had all along been the dream and the hope of the Conservative party—and where would Gladstone and Bright be then? But it could not be done. Disraeli must in his heart have raged against the slow and stolid men of principle—the Hardys and such like—who could not appreciate the splendid chance before them, and would rather stick to what they called their principles than execute the most brilliant manœuvre with the utmost certainty of success. Unluckily, too, he had tried the No-Popery cry himself; he had tried to kindle the fire which would not light, and he had only burned his own fingers in the futile effort. So, surveying the situation calmly, he saw nothing left for him but to go out of office, and educate his party in the way of religious equality. The coming year is full of chances. Gladstone has now to prepare a definite and complete scheme for the disendowment and disestablishment of the Irish Church; and what opportunies may not the development of any such scheme afford to his hateful rival! It would hardly be in human possibility to carry such a measure in the next session: and meanwhile events, and the force of rivalry and jealousy, ambition and disappointment, will be doing wonderful work towards the education of the Tory party. If it be true that Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright have resolved to make the Marquis of Salisbury Governor-General of India—an appointment quite likely to be made by men so magnanimous and so wise—a grave difficulty would be removed out of Mr. Disraeli's path. The Marquis of Salisbury is by far the ablest, the best, the most high-minded of the Tories; he has long watched Mr. Disraeli with jealous eye, and Disraeli feared him. If Salisbury were bestowed safely in India the way of the great adventurer would be much more clear. Nobody supposes that Disraeli, in his heart, cares three straws about the Irish Church. If he has any individual feeling in the matter, it must rather be a secret sympathy with the cause of religious equality. Given a free choice, he would probably rather be remembered in history as the statesman who abolished the Irish Church than as the Tory leader who sustained it. But he wanted to be Prime Minister anyhow—that first, all the rest second—and he could no more work himself up to the political virtue of a Bright or a Gladstone than he could make himself young again. So he went in for Protestant ascendancy because it gave him the first and apparently the best chance; and he must lately have felt very much as Becky Sharp did when, after having secretly contrived to get married to Rawdon Crawley, the poor younger son, she found out that she might have married Sir Pitt Crawley, the rich father.

Disraeli's game, then, we fancy, is this:—He will wait, watch, delay, harass, baffle—he will seize every chance, clutch at every quibble, bring into play every parliamentary form, to prevent the accomplishment of Gladstone's scheme. He will do all he can to lead his own party gently up to the brink of a new policy. Already the programme of the Tory party, even of the dullest and most bigoted among them, includes what they call reform of the Irish Church. Who shall say that the party who begin by conceding reform may not end by adopting abolition? We do not venture to predict that they will so end; but we do venture to affirm that Mr. Disraeli thinks or hopes he can "lead them thither with a gentle hand." By his prompt resignation he has made himself, in the eyes of the outer circle of Tories, a sort of martyr in the cause of Protestant principle. They will begin—many of them for the first time—to think that, after all, they may trust themselves and their Protestantism to the guidance of so faithful a leader. There was a lady, mentioned by Brantome, we think, who struggled hard and successfully against the blandishments of her lover while she distrusted his religious principles, but yielded without scruple or murmur when she discovered that he had taken to going to church. Some of the Tories are just the persons to make this sacrifice of virtue for virtue's own dear sake. At all events, this is, we doubt not, Mr. Disraeli's present hope and purpose. He sees that the no-Popery business is an anachronism. He knows—no one knows better—that the Irish Church must go. He is not a man to "argue with the inexorable." Since the Church must fall, there is no reason why its fate should only profit its enemies; and if Mr. Disraeli can, he will mount into power again upon its ruins. A campaign of two sessions long will see him, we venture to predict, as ready to abolish the Irish establishment as he was last year to introduce household suffrage.

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F. RATCHFORD STARR, President, No. 401 WALNUT Street, WILLIAM PURVES, Treasurer, No. 306 WALNUT Street, WILLIAM C. ATWOOD, Secretary, No. 619 CHESNUT Street. 12 19 14t

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Mrs. Daniel Keating, living at No. 742 Passyunk road, fell down stairs on Saturday night and was instantly killed.

—Charles Wedskey, convicted of being concerned in the fraudulent distillation of spirits, was on Saturday sentenced by Judge Cadwalader to pay a fine of $1000, and undergo an imprisonment of six months.

—Rev. J. H. Suydam, pastor of the First Reformed Church, Seventh and Spring Garden streets, has resigned the pastoral charge of that congregation, and accepted a call from a congregation in New Jersey.

—The following are the receipts at the Farmers' Hay Market for the week ending December 19, 1868:—Loads of hay, 679; do. straw, 61. Prices—Prime timothy, per 100 lbs., $1·25@1·30; medium, $1·15@1·20; interior, $1@1·10 Straw, $1·30@1·35.

—Clayton Bush, aged twenty five years, residing in Emeline street, was attacked on the street on Saturday night, and badly beaten about the head and body. He was taken to the Hospital. The assailants ran, but some of the number were captured and locked up for a hearing.

—Patrick O'Neill, aged 20 years, residing at Fourth and Thompson streets, foot injured at Baldwin's foundry by an iron plate falling on on him. Samuel Carter, residing at No. 929 North Second street, hip broken by falling on the ice. Thomas Martin, 18 years of age, residing in Poplar court, injured in the face by a stone being thrown at him. James Tagerty, 40 years of age, residing at No. 722 Fallon street, injured in the side and knee by falling on the ice.

—The motion for a new trial in the case of George W. Alexander, convicted of conniving while Assessor of Internal Revenue in the Eighth District, at the fraudulent removal of whisky, was argued on Saturday, before Judge Cadwalader, by Messrs. William M. Bull and Francis W. Hughes. The Judge overruled all the reasons, but said he would consider whether the charge as laid down in the bill of indictment, upon which there was a conviction, is properly set forth. In the event of his declining against the motion for a new trial, he intimated that he should sentence the defendant to pay a fine of $1000 and to be imprisoned for one year.

Domestic Affairs.

—The Sheriff of Coshocton county, Ohio, has absconded with $30,000 of the county funds.

—The Bank of Candia, Tioga county, N. Y., was robbed of $34,000 on Thursday night.

—General Grant and Secretary Schofield have returned to Washington from Chicago.

—L. F. Goend shot himself dead in Nashville on Friday night. It is supposed his wife's jealousy drove him to suicide.

—Sarah Boyd, an old Irishwoman, whose husband had deserted her, was found dead of starvation in her bed, at Nashville, on Saturday.

—The contract for constructing an iron bridge across the Mississippi at Keokuk, Iowa, has been given to the Keystone Bridge Company, of Pittsburg, for $1,000,000.

—A meeting was held at Halifax on Friday night, which organized an Anti-Confederation League, and provided for the formation of associate leagues throughout Nova Scotia.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 135¼. The stock market was steady. The weaksness in Governments continued, and they again declined a fraction.

—The total of the appropriations made during the second session of the Fortieth Congress is $160,551,885, of which $33,082,093 was for the army; $17,356,350 for the navy and $30,350,000 for pensions.

—The Empire and Hill's blocks, in Albion, N. Y., were burned on Saturday. Loss about $56,000. A dwelling and three barns at Thompsonville, Conn., were destroyed by incendiary fires on Friday night.

—Hunnicutt's *New Nation*, published at Richmond, Virginia, the daily edition of which stopped some weeks ago, has finally ceased publication. The editor will run as an independent candidate for Congress.

—The town of Lexisburg, Arkansas, was entered by four companies of militia on December 16. The militiamen burned two stores, and during the fire a citizen was killed and his body thrown into the flames. The militia still occupy the town, allowing no one to leave without a pass.

—James Gleason, a merchant, was shot by a negro named Dunlop, while both were being examined before the Mayor at Charlotte, North Carolina. Gleason then attempted to get out of the court-room, when a negro policeman at the door struck him, killing him instantly. The negroes are in jail.

—In the United States Senate, on Saturday, Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill for the reassembling of the Georgia Reconstruct on Convention, which was referred. On motion of Mr. Harlan, the Judiciary Committee was directed to report a bill reapportioning Congressmen in accordance with the fourteenth amendment. Mr. Chandler moved to take up the short Tariff bill, which was lost—yeas, 22; nays, 25. The credentials of Senator elect Gilbert, of Florida, were presented and referred. The House was not in session.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A Paris dispatch of last evening, announcing the sinking of the Greek steamer Erosis at Syra by Hobart Pasha, the Turkish Admiral, is not officially confirmed. The latest dispatches from Constantinople, dated yesterday, mention that Hobart Pasha, at the request of the French Admiral in the Archipelago, would await orders from the Turkish government before using coercion with the Erosis.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The utter inability of the great Powers of Europe to control the action of Greece in the pending troubles with Turkey excites distrust in financial circles here, and there is fear of a general falling off in all moneyed values. This distrust is only increased by the reassurances of the French press. Even if Russia is not in earnest in her remonstrances, it is the general opinion that she will not be able to give Greece any material aid.

The press of London generally unite in urging the great Powers to a final remonstrance.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—John Laird, M. P. for Birkenhead, publishes to-day a correspondence he had with Reverdy Johnson, showing the origin and cause of the friendship that exists between them. Laird himself made the first advances toward friendship in October last, long before the Liverpool banquet. Laird invited Johnson to Birkenhead to see his establishment and to hear his (Laird's) wishes for a lasting peace between England and America. Mr. Johnson, in his reply, regretted that a lack of time would prevent his acceptance of the invitation, and added the following words: "Notwithstanding you sympathized with my southern brethren during the late war, I shall have much pleasure in making your acquaintance and to hear your sincere wishes for peace."

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Times this morning, in commenting on the speech recently delivered by Reverdy Johnson at the Birkbeck Institution, says that the aim of Mr. Johnson's policy is that trifles must not prevent the preservation of peaceful relations between England and America, and the Times hints that the American obstacles to a treaty should therefore be withdrawn.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The postal contract with the North German "Lloyds" for carrying the British mails has been renewed.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Dispatches from Constantinople report that the Turkish commander, Omar Pasha, has been forbidden by his government to invade the Grecian territory, unless armed bands of Greeks shall pass the Thessalian frontier.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—It is said that the Russian government has sent a note to the French government in relation to the questions at issue between Turkey and Greece. Telegrams from St. Petersburg say that Russia and the other great Powers agree that both the Porte and Greece should delay action for five days, in order that negotiations for the settlement of the question may be attempted.

A newspaper says the envoys of Turkey and Greece have not left their respective posts at Athens and Constantinople.

La Patrie says the naval commanders at the Piræus have been instructed, if they can help it, to avoid a struggle with the Turkish forces, which could at present only weaken the Grecian cause.

The same journal says the Athenians are exultant over a prospective war with Turkey, while the deputations from Naupha, Paxos, Corfu and Corinth protest against the policy of the government as ruinous to Greece. The Athenians expect a revolt by the Greeks in the Turkish provinces of Thessaly and Macedonia.

The latest advices from Athens state that the government of Greece has as yet taken no steps of a defensive character.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—The *Moniteur* of to-day has the following details of the Erosis affair. The Erosis answered Hobart Pasha's signal with a shot, and immediately sought refuge in the harbor of Syra, where she was blockaded by vessels of the Turkish fleet.

Hobart Pasha announced his willingness to abandon the blockade on condition that the Erosis should be escorted to Athens by a Grecian frigate and there await the result of judicial proceedings for the outrage committed.

The following dispatch has just been received:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 18.—The Greek ambassador in this city to-day demanded of the guaranteeing powers the protection of Greek subjects in Constantinople. The French envoy on the part of his government declined to move in the matter. The Sublime Porte demands the banishment of all Greeks from Bulgaria and Belgrade.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 18.—The Greeks in this city ask the privilege of remaining here in case of hostilities between the two countries, agreeing to preserve a strict neutrality.

A corps has been organized and is ready to proceed to Greece at short notice. Turkey is tranquil.

MADRID, Dec. 19.—It has been decided that the Cadiz insurgents are to be tried by a council of war, but that in no case will the extreme penalty of death be inflicted.

MADRID, Dec. 19.—The election for members of the Cortes is proceeding in the incorporated cities. There has been no disorder. A large majority of those elected are favorable to the formation of a monarchical form of government.

The government authorizes the statement that a treaty of peace with Chili may be considered an accomplished fact.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—The resolution guaranteeing immunity from arrest for words spoken in debate has at length been rejected by a small majority in the upper House.

ATHENS, Dec. 18.—A new Cabinet is to be formed by Alexander Koumoundjowras, the present head of the Ministry.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The latest news from the east is more pacific. The government at Athens, which has hitherto been swept along by the popular eagerness for war with the Turks, is now disposed to listen to the protests of the European Powers; and this disposition, strengthened by the rapidly growing sentiment in favor of peace, may avert a war, if the Sublime Porte will grant time for further negotiations. It is understood the western Powers sustain the Sultan's ultimatum to Greece, while Russia, in the interest of the Greeks, will seek to modify its terms. A rumor which prevailed in Paris yesterday, that Russia had sent an unfavorable note to France on the eastern question, proves to be a canard, invented to depress the Paris market. The foreboding allusions to the eastern question made by Lord Stanley on November 13, in his speech to his constituents at Lyme Regis, is regarded as one of the secondary causes of the crisis in the east.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The ex-Queen Isabella has visited Napoleon at the Tuileries.

The *Moniteur* says that the Powers who signed the treaty of 1856 continue to urge conciliation on the Grecian and Turkish governments. The *Patrie* asserts that the Porte will submit to the great Powers documentary proofs that Greece intended to incite insurrection in the Turkish islands and then take possession of them.

MADRID, Dec. 20.—A riot broke out at Torro, in the province of Zamora, caused by the hostility of the people to the organization of the national guard. It was quickly suppressed by the authorities.

The *Correspondencia* asserts that the Carlists have favored a deep and widespread conspiracy for the possession of the government, and only await the breaking out of strife between the Liberal parties to develop their designs.

HAVANA, Dec. 19.—Generals Espinas and Latorre, with 3500 soldiers, arrived to-day on a steamer from Spain. General Espinas relieves Valmaseda, and General Latorre commands the Eastern Department.

A Spaniard who had been taken prisoner by the insurrectionists made his escape from Bayamo, and reports that a Spanish major and a captain belonging to the garrison, who refused to capitulate, had been executed, and that other officers had been put in irons, and that the soldiers have been set to work cleaning the streets of Bayamo, which was destitute of provisions.

Bayamo was defended by only a few men, nearly all the revolutionists being in the field. The insurrectionists continue in the neighborhood of Manzanilla. Rumors have reached here of engagements between the troops and insurgents in the vicinity of Holquin, Santiago de Cuba and Bayamo.

The Vice President Elect at the League.

Upon General Grant's last visit to this city he was the guest of the Union League, at a banquet given in the Club House. On Saturday evening last the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, our next Vice President, was the recipient of a similar hospitality. The banqueting hall was splendidly decorated, and the dinner was magnificent in its composition and service. The gentlemen who took part fairly represented the noble organization which has shed such renown upon our city, and the occasion was in every respect most enjoyable to all who were present. The Hon. Morton McMichael presided, and after the substantials had been removed proposed the health of the distinguished guest in a few words fitting the occasion.

Mr. Colfax replied as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Union League:—It is no ordinary pleasure, and I regard it as no ordinary honor, to enjoy the hospitalities of an organization so justly famed for its good words and work during all the years of its existence. Ever on the side of the nation and the nation's interests—ever outspoken for liberty, loyalty and law—its trumpet has never given forth an uncertain sound, and its members have never wearied in well-doing.

There is a majesty in the voice of a great people, speaking through its aggregated millions of ballots, far more potential than the decrees from a throne. It is like the voice of many waters, drowning all other sounds. It is like the thunder rolling along the sky, which purifies the atmosphere. It is the *command* of a nation, which all within its limits must heed and respect.

What the utterance of the third of November means, it is not difficult to understand. It ratified the platform of principles enunciated at Chicago, and which had been cordially indorsed by both of your candidates in their letters of acceptance. But, more than this, to all who denounced the reconstruction measures of Congress as unconstitutional, revolutionary and void; to all who suggested their repeal by the bayonet; to all who had dishonored the country by countless murders of defenceless men for their love of the Union; to all who boasted of devotion to "the lost cause," it spoke with the commanding voice of authority, "Peace, be still." But with the peace which it thus demands it brings prosperity. With the laws of the land respected and obeyed, with protection to all assured, and with confidence thus restored, immigration and capital will open a new and brighter era to the enfranchised and regenerated south; and with her great staples and genial clime she will join with the east, the north and the west in the triumphal march of national progress and power.

Nor was this all. The voice of the people proclaimed anew that the paramount duty of government was to secure the life, liberty and rights of all its citizens, even to the humblest, and that American citizenship must protect all entitled to its protection, at home and abroad. It reaffirmed (to quote the language of the Chicago resolutions) the great principles of impartial justice and equal rights laid down in the immortal Declaration of Independence as the true foundation of democratic government—hailing with gladness every effort toward making these principles a living reality on every inch of American soil. And, with a wise and generous magnanimity, too little appreciated heretofore by those responsible for the bloodshed and anguish of our late war, it declared in favor of the removal of all disqualifications in the same measure as the spirit of disloyalty may die out, and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people.

But, besides this, the voice of the people thus spoken, imposed grave duties and responsibilities on all whom it clothed with public trusts. It demands the most searching retrenchment, like that which signalized the administration by its President elect of one of the governmental departments which was entrusted to his hands. It demands honesty and efficiency, a higher character, of all who are to be connected with the public service, that the honest taxpayer may no longer be required to bear the burdens of the dishonest as well as his own. With a President whose cardinal principle is that the law of the land must be obeyed, and not thwarted or nullified, the nation may hope that his subordinates will exhibit a fidelity to duty akin to their chief. It demands a strict and rigid guardianship of the nation's treasury against all unwise and extravagant schemes. It demands a financial policy which shall maintain, unimpaired and untarnished, our credit—the right arm of the country—in times of peril, which shall appreciate our currency, and which shall finally place us on the firm rock of specie payment.

With all this secured by the Administration of the great commander whom the people have called to govern the land, which, under Providence, he saves, not only shall we fortify and continue the political ascendency which the people have decreed, but all parties and all sections will be able to rejoice, as our republic takes that foremost place amongst the nations of the earth to which our free institutions, our vast resources, and our unparalleled industrial advancement, now beckon us.

Later in the evening the distinguished statesman was introduced to a large number of the members of the League, who had assembled to see and congratulate him.

The Indian War.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19.—Letters from General Sheridan, dated at the depot on the North Canadian river, December 3, received at General Sherman's headquarters to-day, gives information derived from Black Kettle's sister, by General Sheridan, in substance as follows:

The Indians were encamped on the 1st. Black Kettle and other chiefs of the Cheyennes, and a small party of Sioux, in all thirty-seven lodges. Eight miles down the Washita were all the Arapahoes, and seventy additional lodges of Cheyennes, and also Kiowas, Apaches and Camanches.

While there encamped, a war party was sent out, composed of Cheyennes, Kiowas and Arapahoes, who went north in the direction of Fort Larned, and were still out.

Another party, composed of Cheyennes and Arapahoes, had returned, the trail of which led General Custer into Black Kettle's village. This party brought back three scalps, one of which was that of the expressman killed and horribly mutilated between Forts Dodge and Larned, just before Sheridan left the former fort. The mail he was carrying was found in Black Kettle's camp.

Another mixed party went out about the time the first of these parties started. Black Kettle and one sub-chief from each band went to Fort Cobb and brought back the provisions given them at that fort, and while they were gone, or about the time of their return, the last war party referred to was sent out. The women are of the opinion that they will all sue for peace at Fort Cobb, as the result of the battle with Custer. They would have gone to Sheridan's camp had not the opening at Fort Cobb been held out to them.

General Sheridan then says: "I shall start for Fort Scott as soon as the trains from Fort Dodge arrive. Had it not been for the misfortune of the Kansas regiment getting lost, and a heavy snow which rendered their horses unfit for duty, we would have closed up this job before this time. As it is, I think the fight is pretty well knocked out of the Cheyennes. Thirteen Cheyennes, one Arapahoe and two Sioux chiefs were killed. The government makes a great mistake in giving these Indians any considerable amount of food, under the supposition of necessity, as the whole country is literally covered with game. There are more buffalo than will last the Indians for twenty years. The turkeys are so numerous that flocks of two thousand have been seen, and the country is full of grouse, quails and rabbits. Herds of deer and antelope are everywhere, and they even ran through General Custer's train while on the march. The reservations laid off for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes are full of game and the most luxurious grouse. Black Kettle's sister reports three white women in the lodges below Black Kettle's camp.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....7 21 | MOON SETS.....11 58
SUN SETS.....4 55 | HIGH WATER.....7 01

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, GEO. TAYLOR, ANDREW WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bellona	London	New York	Nov. 28
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 2
Berlin	Bremen	Baltimore	Dec. 4
U. Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 5
Europa	Bremen	New York	Dec. 5
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 5
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 8
City of London	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 8
America	Southampton	New York	Dec. 8
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 9
Hibernian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 10
Australian	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 12
Westphalia	Southampton	New York	Dec. 12
Celtic	London	New York	Dec. 12

FOR EUROPE.

Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 22
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Dec. 22
Java	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 23
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 25
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 26
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 26
Bellona	New York	London	Dec. 26
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Dec. 26
Peruvian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 26
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 29
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 2

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	Dec. 23
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Dec. 24
Josiah	Philada.	New Orleans	Dec. 25
Wyoming	Philada.	Savannah	Dec. 26
Stars and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	Jan. 6

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Vance, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Barque Providence Coalfleet, London, Merchants' Co.
Str New York, Jones, Washington, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Barque Fenaco, Wortinger, 18 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar and molasses to Madeira & Canada. Towed up from the Brandywine by tug America. Experienced considerable rough weather from lat. 30 25, long. 75 30. Encountered much ice in the river; was cut considerably by it while being towed up. Passed in the bay and river a number of schooners, bound up; a Norwegian brig laden with lumber, at anchor abreast of the Brandywine.

Barque Antelope, White, 15 days from Salt Cay, T. I., with salt to Wm. Bunem & Son. Towed up by the tug America.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Schr H. W. Godfrey, Sears, from Jacksonville, with lumber to J. R. Sask & Co.

Schr Sophia Wilson, Nowell, 8 days from Boston, with mdse. to captain.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 18—6 P. M.—Barque Bray, from Buenos Ayres, for orders, and brig Henry Perkins, from Kingston, Ja., for Philadelphia, are at the Breakwater.

Barque R. G. W. Dodge, from Philadelphia for Marseilles; brigs Marianna IV., from do. for Lisbon; and Fanny Butler, from do. for Georgetown, D. C., before reported at the Breakwater, went to sea this morning.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Wyoming Teal, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 19th inst.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston 18th instant.

Barque Jenny, Hartman, hence, at Bremerhaven 30 inst.

Barque Rachel, Mitchell, at Cardenas 10th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Barque Thomas Dallett, Duncan, from Rio Janeiro Oct. 8, via Delaware Breakwater 18th inst., at New York 19th, with coffee. Was 16 days north of Hatteras. On the 7th inst., when 15 miles off the Lightship, experienced a heavy NW. gale, during which was blown off the coast with loss of topsail yard, jibsail and foretopsail; being also short of provisions, put into Delaware Breakwater.

Barque Neptune, reported of and from Kingston, Ja., laden with sugar for Philadelphia, at Key West 16th inst., leaking badly.

Brig George E. Dale, Harding, for Philadelphia, sailed from Palermo 27th ult.

Schr E. A. Conant, Brandtberg, hence, at Havana 4th inst.

Schr Prairie Bird, at Cardenas 10th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr Louisa Smith, Craig, hence for Boston, at New York 18th inst.

Schr M. C. McMahan, Call, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 17th inst.

Schr Charm, Baker, hence, at Providence 18th inst.

Schr Clara, Barrett, for Philadelphia, was loading at Wilmington, N. C., 17th inst.

Schr George W. Krebs, Carlisle, hence, at Alexandria 17th inst.

Schrs D. Gifford, Jirrell and C. Young Young, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 18th inst.

Schrs A. H. Edwards, Bartlett, and M. D. Ireland, Ireland, for Philadelphia, were loading at Charleston 17th inst.

Schrs E. A. Conklin, Daniels; Cyrus Fossett, Hardley; A. E. Valentine, Bayles; Annie May, May; and F. Nickerson, Kelley, hence, at Boston 18th inst.

Schr E Sinnickson, Dickerson, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 17th inst.

Schr J. R. Knowles, Grant, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 18th inst.

Schr Lucy Holmes, Ellis, hence, at Plymouth 15th instant.

Schrs Julia Elizabeth, Candage, and William Penn, Davis, hence, at Salem 17th inst.

Schr Ellen L. Smith, Smith, hence, at Mobile 15th instant.

Steamer Zodiac, Hobart, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 19th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the first-class Iron Can Buoy which recently drifted from its moorings on Broad Cove Rock, entrance to Portland Harbor, &c., has been replaced.

Portland, Dec. 16, 1868.

David G. Horton, Hell Gate pilot, reports the Buoy on Success Rock, westward of Sand's Point, has been carried away by some means unknown. Immediate measures should be taken to have it replaced, as it is dangerous to vessels beating in or out of Long Island Sound.

CITY ITEMS.

THE GREAT PICTORIAL ANNUAL.—"Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1869," for distribution *gratis*, throughout the United States and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention, and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and *may be had for the asking*. Send for copies to the Central Manufactory at Pittsburg, Pa., or to the nearest dealer in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. The BITTERS are sold in every city, town, and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

WOELPPER & BROTHER (successors to C. A. Botts), shirt manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers in Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, are making at their two stores, the main one No. 27 North Eighth street, the branch, No. 245 North Ninth street, a magnificent holiday display. The reputation which these two establishments have acquired is well merited; for at them every purchaser can find articles exactly suited to his fancy, and in buying has the certain assurance that the goods will accord with the representations. The Messrs. Woelpper are wide awake, and fully up to the times. Nothing new in their line makes its appearance but they at once secure it. Their thorough business enterprise and activity have made their two establishments great popular depots for furnishing goods of every description. Entire satisfaction both in the quality and price of goods is guaranteed, and no person can utter the complaint that he was ever deceived at either of the stores. Only let the trial be made, and the result will be found to be just what any one acquainted with the standing of the places could have predicted—a determination to purchase there, and at no other place, in the future.

THE useful always most desirable. The preparations made by Ritchie, at No. 29 North Eighth street, for the holiday season, are appreciated by every one who contemplates making presents. He has got in his fine stock kid-lined gloves, ties, scarfs, suspenders, linen cambric handkerchiefs and mufflers; also, a good assortment of portemonnaies, cigar cases, hair brushes, combs, and a thousand other articles, useful and ornamental. Call at No. 29 North Eighth street if you want any kind of goods cheap.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine ewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

WEDDINGS AND PARTIES can be supplied with the same old Speer's Port Grape Wine so long celebrated in this country and Europe for its purity and rich body. Sold by Johnston, Holloway & Co., No. 602 Arch street; Fred. Brown, corner Fifth and Chesnut and other druggists. Also, Thompson Black & Co. corner Broad and Chesnut streets.

ROUGH, WINTRY, CHANGEABLE WEATHER produces Catarrhs, Coughs, Disorders of the Lungs, etc., which JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT as promptly cures, if faithfully administered. Sold everywhere.

MARRIED.

SCHEELE—LICKFELD.—On the 13th instant, by Rev. W. Cathcart, OSCAR SCHEELE to MATHILDE LICKFELD, both of this city. No cards.

SMITH—WILSON.—On the 17th instant, by Rev. J. B. McCorkell, Mr. WILLIAM H. SMITH to Mrs. MARY WILSON.

UHLER—LAWSON.—On December 17, 1868, in Lowell, Mass., N. B. UHLER, of this city, to FANNY E., daughter of Thomas B. Lawson, of Lowell.

DIED.

ALLEN.—In this city, after a short illness, ISABELLA L., wife of Frank A. Allen, and daughter of Daniel A. Jones, of Chicago, aged 27 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given.

ROBER.—On the 19th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH ROBER, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 218 Richmond street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

THOMSON.—On the 20th instant, at her husband's residence, No. 333 S. Twelfth street, Mrs. SARAH P. THOMSON, wife of James W. Thomson, M. D.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the house, on Tuesday, the 22d instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. (Wilmington, Del., and Richmond, Va., papers please copy.)

ZERNS.—On the 19th instant, CAROLINE C. ZERNS, in her 56th year.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of her husband, Gideon Zerns, No. 784 S. Second street, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend. The remains will be conveyed to Swedesborough, New Jersey, on Wednesday morning early, for interment.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 610

AMUSEMENTS.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. [11 4 tf

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—TWENTY-FIFTH MATINEE JAN. 6. Fourth Grand Concert, Inauguration Day, March 4. See Notice in Advertising Column. 12 11 19t

AMUSEMENTS.

CHESNUT STREET SKATING RINK,
Corner TWENTY-THIRD and CHESNUT Streets.
President—JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
Treasurer—H. HAMMETT.
DIRECTORS.
William G. Moorhead, Matthew Baird, R. D. Barclay, John Fallon, James R. Campbell, Luther Rodd, and R. R. Brown.
WILLIAM E. SINN, Manager.
THIS MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE
WILL BE THROWN OPEN
FOR SKATING
ON OR ABOUT
20TH OF DECEMBER.
The Building is 220 by 120 feet.
The Main Hall is 86 feet high,
The skating surface will be 190 by 90 feet. The large Refreshment Room in the Dress Circle will be in charge of an experienced caterer where oysters, coffee, etc will be served in unexceptionable style.
A fine Band has been engaged, which will discourse elegant music.
Ample Seating Room for five thousand spectators is provided in amphitheatre form upon the sides of the immense building.
Five hundred jets of gas will by night
ILLUMINATE THE GAY SCENE.
The rules and regulations will be strict enough to please the most precise, and guarantee perfect order at all times.
Willing attendants will always be ready to assist
LADIES AND CHILDREN
in putting on Skates.
PROFESSIONAL SKATERS.
During the season the best Lady and Gentlemen Star Skaters of the country will appear and give
GRAND EXHIBITIONS OF THE ART, BOTH
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Prizes will be awarded by the Directory to the most skilful skaters, and the young members will also compete.
CARNIVALS WILL BE HELD FREQUENTLY.
This enterprise was projected last summer by a few of our first citizens, whose character and well-known energy give the
FULLEST ASSURANCE OF SUCCESS AND GOOD MANAGEMENT.
Regarding the success of the project there can be no doubt, as the building is intended for a public hall, to be used for Concerts, Church Fairs, Festivals, Conventions, Agricultural Exhibitions, etc.
The ice is only a few inches in depth, and is frozen solid to a cemented bottom so that no tears can be entertained of broken ice and wet feet. It will easily accommodate
TWO THOUSAND SKATERS.
The great argument used by Ladies, Gentlemen, Parents, and Physicians against this healthy exercise has been the liability of catching cold after skating, and then standing in the open air upon the ice or snow, exposed to raw, cold winds. Here you are quite under cover.
NO WIND, NO SNOW, AND BUT A STEP FROM ICE TO DRY FLOOR, COMFORTABLE SEATS, OR WARM SITTING-ROOMS.
SALE OF SEASON TICKETS
TO COMMENCE TUESDAY, DEC. 22,
AT THE STORE OF
SAMUEL R. PHILLIPS, No. 1220 Chesnut st.; and WILLIAM P. H. COVERT'S NEWS EXCHANGE, Continental Hotel and Philadelphia Post Office.
SCALE OF PRICES FOR SEASON TICKETS,
Good for Skating Season:—

Gentleman	$10 00
Lady	5 00
Gentleman and Lady	15 00
Children under 14 years	3 00
Single admission day	25
Single admission, evening	50
Rink open Morning, Afternoon, and Night.	

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Shakespearian Revival.
SIDDONS.
Five appearances
IN PHILADELPHIA
OF THE
GREATEST LIVING ARTISTE,
MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS,
who will be sustained by the entire Company from the
NEW YORK THEATRE,
including D. Harkins, W. Davidge, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., J. Dunn, F. Gosling, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Saidee Cole, etc. etc.
Commencing on
THURSDAY NIGHT, Dec. 24,
CHRISTMAS EVE,
CHRISTMAS (Friday) AFTERNOON,
ALSO CHRISTMAS NIGHT,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 26,
AND
THE LAST TIME,
SATURDAY NIGHT, Dec. 26,
THE REPERTOIRE EXHIBITED
WILL INCLUDE
AS YOU LIKE IT.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
KING RENE'S DAUGHTER.
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
POPULAR PIECES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
ADMISSION, 75 CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS $1.
FAMILY CIRCLE AND AMPHITHEATRE, 50 CENTS.
The sale of seats will commence at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street, on Tuesday morning, December 22, at 9 o'clock. 12 19

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
HOLIDAY WEEK.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS
INITIAL NIGHTS
OF THE
NEW CIRCUS TROUPE.
EVERY FACE NEW.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Startling Equestrian Gems, Novel Gymnastics, Acrostic Wonders, Classic Groupings, etc., etc., introducing the following
STAR TROUPE.
Mr. Thomas Watson, Mr. Charles Rivers, Mr. James Harkins, Mr. Philo Nathans, Mr. Sam Long, Franklin L. Lesslie, The Ashton Family, Mr. George Sheppard, Mr. John Prewella, Mr. H. Hunting, Madlle Eliza Kenyon, Madame Camilla, Master Eddie, and a host of white-clad Circus Ladies.
Mr. C. KENYON will introduce the beautiful equine marvel,
INGOMAR.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
GRAND CIRCUS MATINEES.
Admission to the Matinees, 25 and 50 cents. Doors open at 1 o'clock; commence at 2.
CHRISTMAS DAY,
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES.
Morning at 10; Afternoon at 2; Night at 7.
Evening: Admission 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7.
CHRISTMAS WEEK AT THE ARCH.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
A LESSON IN LOVE.
Mrs. JOHN DREW as.....Mrs. Sutherland
Aided by the Full Company.
After which Craig's BARBE BLEUE, by Craig, Hemple, James, Mackay, Miss Davenport, Mrs. Thayer, and Mrs. Cresse.
Wednesday.—A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
MATINEE ON CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Dec. 21,
Dion Boucicault's Great Comedy, in five acts, of
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
To conclude with Morton's thrilling Drama of
THE WRITING ON THE WALL.
WEDNESDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. CHARLES WALCOT.
Mr. RICHARD PENISTAN as.....Saylock
For the Christmas Holidays,
THE ORANGE GIRL.—A CHRISTMAS STORY, has been months in active preparation, and will be produced on
CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 7 45.
Polo Lasser ane Manager.....J. C. GREGORY
APPEARANCE THIS EVENING
of the young and celebrated Lyric Artiste,
MISS SUSAN GALTON
AND
COMIC EN

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, *NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.*

MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1868.

Alaska and the Lobby.

The purchase from the Russian Government by Mr. Seward of several million tons of ice for the neat consideration of $7,200,000, was, perhaps, the coolest operation of that cool diplomatist. Yet the operation was altogether too ridiculous to meet with universal commendation on the part of the people who are obliged to provide Mr. Seward with the means required for carrying on the ice business on such a magnificent scale. By hook or crook—perhaps from the mere audacity of the scheme—Alaska slipped through the Senate as if it had been so many million tons of grease. By the ratification of the purchase treaty by the Senate, the nation was unfortunately bound to pay over the $7,200,000 and make the best of its icy bargain. There was no other horn to the dilemma, except a never-ending wrangle with Russia, to culminate in war. For this reason alone, the House of Representatives, after much quibbling, finally passed a bill appropriating the money, and with that we had hoped that the end of the farce had been reached.

Yet the appropriation bill was scarcely through all its stages before the air began to be loaded down with rumors of the corrupt practices which had been resorted to in order to get it through the lower house of Congress. These rumors have at last taken tangible shape, and the Hon. Robert J. Walker, some time a Governor of a State, a Senator of the United States, and a Secretary of the National Treasury, has the brazen effrontery to come before the American people with the confession that he received from Baron Stoeckl the sum of $26,000 in return for helping to push the iceberg through Congress. With indignation Mr. Walker repels the insinuation that he did this in the character of a lobbyist, asserting that he regards his action in the matter as perfectly legitimate, and his services well worth the fee he received.

It appears that Mr. Walker began his career as agent and attorney for the Russian Government in the Alaska business as early as 1845, while he was still acting as Secretary of the Treasury. He then recommended the purchase of that Esquimaux paradise to President Polk's administration, and from time to time contributed articles to the newspapers in support of the scheme, and finally, about a year ago, succeeded in this manner in attracting the attention of Baron Stoeckl. Then Mr. Seward entered into the business, and Mr. Walker pitched upon the Washington *Chronicle* as the future organ for his icy effusions. Mr. D. C. Forney, the publisher of that journal, it appears, willingly gave up its columns to Walker's long-winded disquisitions, and the queerest part of the whole proceeding is the reluctance exhibited by Mr. Forney about accepting from Baron Stoeckl a gratuity of $3000 in return for this kindness. It was only after Colonel J. W. Forney, the proprietor of the *Chronicle*—and of another "daily" also, as is well known,—had declined the gratuity because of his scruples as an officer of the Senate, and after Mr. Walker and the generous Russian Baron had repeatedly urged its acceptance upon him, that Mr. D. C. Forney finally consented to pocket the $3000. We are not quite certain that we are entirely right in the matter of Mr. Forney's motives, but we think that he at last yielded to the entreaties of the Baron and the attorney simply to get rid of their importunities, like the man in Scripture who crawled out of his warm bed to drive the beggar from his door by giving him the three loaves which he demanded.

Whether there was anything more reprehensible in the final consummation of Mr. Seward's ice bargain or not, we are not as yet informed. The House Committee on Public Expenditures, however, are still engaged in probing the matter, and in due time we shall probably learn what became of every dollar of the $7,200,000. But, even if it should be found that we have reached the most reprehensible part of the business already, we think all candid persons, and more especially those who bear the burdens of taxation, will unite in denouncing Mr. Walker's course, as well as that of the amiable Baron Stoeckl. If an ex-Senator and ex-Secretary of the Treasury is at liberty to accept of $26,000 for doctoring up the ideas of Congressmen to $7,200,000 worth of ice, pray where is this thing to stop? It is our opinion that Senator Sumner is quite as good an authority on the market value of ice as the ex-Secretary, and that his four-hour speech in the Senate was irritating enough to provoke Congress into purchasing all the ice in the Polar Sea if a less quantity would not suffice to cool the fevered and bewildered brows of members. In other words, the House of Representatives is supposed to know a thing or two; and even if there are a few facts lying without the scope of their knowledge, we doubt if all of its members subscribe for the *Chronicle*, and if those who do subscribe to it are in the habit of perusing two-column letters on the ice trade as an appetizer before breakfast. Call yourself what you will, Mr. Walker, the mass of the American people are stupid enough to believe you to be a lobbyist, and they have good cause to regard the whole tribe of lobbyists with feelings anything but complacent. As for Mr. D. C. Forney, we hope that he will strive to recover his peace of mind, which cannot be otherwise than disturbed at present, by devoting every cent of the $3000 in gold forced into his contracted pocket by the Baron and attorney, to the establishment of a mission at Sitka for the conversion of the natives to the true faith.

The Cure for Georgia's Troubles.

The proposal of Senator Pomeroy for the reassembling of the Constitutional Convention of Georgia is one which seems to be the easiest way of unravelling the gordian knot with which the State authorities have tied themselves. The condition of affairs in Georgia is one which demands the attention of Congress. The convention adopted a constitution giving the right of citizenship to men of color, and providing for the election of certain officers It said nothing about who should hold office as it seemed only just that any man who was a citizen, properly qualified by age, should not be excluded because of color. The Legislature was elected and met, and immediately expelled all the colored members, on the ground that, as the Constitution was silent, the old State law was the guide, and as it prohibits men of color holding office, therefore they were illegally elected, and ineligible. The consequence is that the whole work of reconstruction in that Commonwealth has been virtually overturned. The proposition of Mr. Pomeroy seems easily effected and thoroughly practical. Let the Constitutional Convention reassemble, declare that all men are eligible who are citizens, and by that means take away the feeble pretext by which these semi-Rebels have sought to evade the spirit of the Reconstruction laws. It seems probable that such a law as that proposed will be passed.

Laird and Johnson.

Laird and Roebuck are two representative Englishmen for whom the American people can afford to entertain a certain amount of respect, for they openly avowed a hostility which others felt but did not dare to express. We have no cause to love either of them, however, but our official representative in England is of a different mind, and he has apparently considered that the most important part of his mission was to seek out these men for the purpose of assuring them that all was forgotten and forgiven, that the building of the Alabama was only a trifling indiscretion which was not to be thought of in these piping times of peace, or to be allowed to interfere with the Johnsonian digestion while discussing the turtle and claret of Laird and Roebuck's friends. People will be unreasonable, however, and the American people have given Reverdy serious annoyance by ungraciously refusing to look at the thing in the same light that he does; so his new friend Laird has come to the rescue, and, by publishing the correspondence between the American Minister and himself, relieves Reverdy from the discredit of having made the first advances. It seems that Laird, long before the Liverpool banquet, where he was folded to Reverdy's bosom, invited Johnson to visit his establishment at Birkenhead, to see the very skids from which the Alabama was launched, to hear his promises never to do the like again—we presume this—and his wishes for a lasting peace between England and America. On this last point we have not the slightest doubt about Laird's sincerity. Both he and Roebuck desired to strike us a death-blow when they thought that we had our hands so full at home that we would be unable to defend ourselves, and neither of them probably have other than the most pacific wishes at this time, when we would be competent to meet any hostile advances on the part of England more than half-way.

Minister Reverdy Johnson appears to have been more than willing to accept the olive branch which Laird held out, and while regretting that he would be unable to accept the invitation to visit Birkenhead, he assured the builder of the Alabama that "notwithstanding you sympathized with my Southern brethren during the late war, I shall have much pleasure in making your acquaintance and to hear your sincere wishes for peace." Perhaps we ought not to be too hard on Reverdy Johnson; the man is getting old, and his actions in England seem to indicate the approach of "second childishness and mere oblivion." He apparently went to England under the impression that a rupture between that country and the United States was imminent, and that the only means by which peace could be preserved was for him to conciliate our avowed enemies and to make as many friends for us as possible—a serious mistake, for the thought of a war with the United States was never further from the minds of Englishmen than it is at present. The American people have been sorely afflicted with the Johnsons. To come out of a four years' civil war with the tremendous job of reconstruction on hand, and to have Andy fastened upon us for a Presidential term, was bad enough: but to have this supplemented by the appointment of another Johnson by the name of Reverdy to the most important foreign mission is misery indeed. There are a great many respectable men in the country belonging to the Johnson family, but for some years to come we shall hesitate before we advocate the claims of any of them to any higher office than postmaster. It is a long lane which has no turning, however, so let us bear up under our trials with the best grace we can. Andy has but a few months more in which to trouble us, and there is very little doubt but that his namesake Reverdy will follow him shortly into a retirement from which we devoutly hope that neither of them will ever emerge.

B. Disraeli, loquitur.—"Come what may, history must record that I have been three times Chancellor of the Exchequer, and once Prime Minister of Great Britain!"

A. Johnson, loquitur.—"Come what may, history must record that I have been an Alderman of my native village, a member of the State Legislature, a Senator in Congress, a Governor of the State, and"—'tis true, but pity 'tis 'tis true—"once President of the United States!"

PHILADELPHIANS IN PARIS.—The following is a list of Philadelphians registered at the banking house of Drexel, Harjes & Co., Paris, for the week ending December 3:—Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs, Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Peterson, Mr. L. S. Curtis, Mr. Henry Huddy and wife, Mr. James V. Ingham, Mr. J. Dundas Lippincott, Mr. John B. Miller, Mr. Asher T. Myer, wife and family, Mr. Edward B. Taggart.

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY

REDUCTIONS.

ALPACA POPLINS.

10 cases of ALPACA POPLINS of the choicest shades, reduced from 50 cents per yard to 25 cents per yard

RICKEY, SHARP & CO., No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

RICH CHANGEABLE CORDED SILKS.

2500 yards of RICH CHANGEABLE CORDED SILKS at $1·45 per yard.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO., No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

PLAID SILKS.

3000 yards of RICH PLAID SILKS at $1·25 per yard. A Decided Bargain.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO., No. 727 CHESNUT St.

SUPERB STRIPED SILKS.

4000 yards SUPERB STRIPED and CHANGEABLE SILKS at $1·50, $1·75, and $1·90 per yard. A Great Bargain.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO., No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

CLOAKING VELVETS.

Superb Quality of 28 inch, 30-inch, and 32-inch BLACK LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS. A Great Bargain.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO., No. 727 CHESNUT St.

VELVETEENS, VELVET CLOTHS, AND SUPERB ASTRACAN CLOAKING In great variety.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO., No. 727 CHESNUT St.

PARIS "LA BELLE" SKIRT.

All Styles of this justly celebrated SKIRT.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO., No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

BALMORALS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO., No. 727 CHESNUT St., PHILADELPHIA.

12 21 4t4p

DRY GOODS.

JOHN BURNS,

No. 247 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE SPRUCE.

HOLIDAY AND WEDDING PRESENTS.

One invoice of those beautiful Satin Damask Table Cloths, in rich designs, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, and 4½ yards long the cheapest ever offered in the city.
Loom Table Linen, ⅞ yds. wide, 56 62½c, 75c. to $1.
Fine Bleached Table Damask, 1¼ yds. wide, 75c.
2 yds. wide fine Bleached Table Damask, 87½c.
8-4 Turkey Red Table Damask, best make, $1·65.
All-linen Towels, 10, 12½, 16, 18, 22, 25c.
Beautiful Damask Towels, 31, 37½, 50, 75, and up
Barnsley Linen Towels, red and blue damask borders; bargains.
Splendid Damask Napkins, only $1·50 per dozen.
HDKFS. HDKFS. HDKFS.
All-linen Hdkfs. 6¼, 10, 12½, 20 to 50c.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., bargains.
Plain Embroidered Colored and Mourning Bordered Hdkfs.
HOSIERY. HOSIERY. HOSIERY.
Cartwright & Warner's Ladies' and Gents' Merino Underwear.
Gents' Merino Shirts 50, 75c. $1, $1·25, to the finest.
Ladies' Merino Vests, 87½, $1, $1·10, $1·25, $3.
Ladies' silk embroidered genuine Balbriggan hose, all sizes, 87½c. 12 21 6t
Boys' and Misses' Merino Underwear.
Best imported heavy English half hose, 37½c.
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.
All wool Blankets, from $3 to $20 per pair.
All wool Flannels, 25, 35, 45, 50c. to $1·25.
Yard wide Ballardvale and Shaker Flannel, 50c.
Canton Flannels in every grade, 12½ to 40c.

E. R. LEE, No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.

OPENING OF SUPERB HOLIDAY GOODS. WORKS OF ART.

Elegant Bronze Groups, Figures, Vases, Statuettes, etc.
Alabaster Hebe Vases, Vestibule Ornaments, etc.
Handsome carved marble copy of Canova's Dancing Girl.
Fine Carrara marble bust, Bashful Venus.
Fine Carrara Pastoral Group, from the Antique.
Beautifully carved Castellina Stone Group, "Paul and Virginia."
Finely carved Figures, Tragedy and Comedy.
Agate Hebe Vases, Amarmo Hebe Vases, and finely carved Carrara Marble Psyche of Canova.
Elegant carved figures, Dancing Venus, etc.
Superb Bronze Groups, "Mazeppa and Antiope."

The above goods were purchased at the Auction Sale of Viti Brothers, and will be "sold at less" than "HALF GOLD COST."
Also, Handsome "Jardinieres" (French Flower Stands), on Gilt and Ebony Pedestals.

HANDSOME FANS. HANDSOME FANS.

An invoice of VIENNA FANS, painted on Silk. An entirely new article. A charming present.
Also, Gilt Stick Fans, White and Black.
1000 Silk Fans, all colors, at very low prices.
100 Children's Colored Silk Fans, at 69c.

LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS, HANDKERCHIEFS, LACES.

Pointe Lace Collars, from $2·75 to $7·50, from auction.
Lace Barbes, Veils, Coiffures, etc.
1000 Lace Collars at 37½c.
250 Real Valenciennes Hdkfs., $2·25 to $4·00.
75 Elegant do., $5 to $10. Some ELEGANT GOODS.
500 Cluny and Imitation Pointe and Val. Handkerchiefs, 63c. to $1·25.
200 dozen Hemstitched all Linen Hdkfs., 25c.
FINE FRENCH LINEN HDKFS. STITCHED AND CORDED.
CHILDREN'S COLORED BORDER HDKFS., 12½ to 15c.
Gents' Fine Hemstitched and Colored Border Hdkfs.
Gents' Plain Linen Hdkfs., 15 to 56c., cheapest ever offered.
Gents' English Cloth Gloves.
Gents' Finest Kid Lined, Imported.
Misses' and Children's Fine French Gloves, elegant colors.
5000 yds. Dress Goods, reduced to 25c.
Handsome Stripe Poplins, 31 to 38c.
Fine French Plaid Poplins, 75c.; reduced from $1·50.
Fine Silk Umbrellas.
Paragon Frame Umbrellas.
Would invite special attention to the above line of Goods, as they comprise many novelties.
Very desirable and useful HOLIDAY PRESENTS at very moderate prices.

E. R. LEE, No. 43 North EIGHTH Street, PHILADELPHIA. 12 21 4t

HOLIDAY PRESENTS OF INTRINSIC VALUE.

EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 South SECOND Street,

Will offer the balance of their stock of new and desirable goods at a still further reduction.
BEST BLACK SILKS,
CHOICE SHADES OF COLORED SILKS,
FANCY SILKS AND STRIPE SATINS,
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,
SILK SERGES AND VELOURS,
STRIPE AND PLAID POPLINS,
LOW-PRICED DRY GOODS,
CHINTZES AND CALICOES,
SILK CLOAK VELVETS,
SILK PLUSHES,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
BLANKET SHAWLS,
LADIES' CLOAKS
ASTRACHAN CLOTHS OF THE FINEST QUALITIES,
BEST QUALITY VELVET CLOTHS,
DESIRABLE CLOAKINGS,
VELVETEENS OF SUPERIOR FINISH,
WHITE CLOTHS,
EMBROIDERED LINEN AND LACE SETS
LACE COLLARS AND HDKFS.,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES, ETC.,
SCARFS, NECK TIES,
ASTRACHAN MUFFS, ETC.
12 21 3 4p

1826.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS—REDUCTION OF PRICES.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,

(Late W. L. Maddock & Co.).

NO. 115 SOUTH THIRD STREET, BELOW CHESNUT.

Have now on hand one of the Largest and Finest Assortment of

FINE GROCERIES

Ever offered to the citizens of Philadelphia, provided expressly for the Approaching Holidays.
Finest quality Dehesa Raisins, quarter, half and whole boxes.
Finest quality London Layer Raisins, quarter, half and whole boxes.
Finest quality Loose Muscatel, Seedless, and Sultana Raisins.
New, Fresh Nuts, Paper Shell Almonds, Paradise Nuts, English and Grenoble Walnuts, Pecan Nuts, Filberts.
Havana and Florida Oranges, Lemons, New Layer Figs, Guava Jelly, Marmalade, Havana Preserves of various kinds.

CHEESE.

English, Roquefort, Neufchatel, Parmasan, Sago, Cream, Young America, Pine-Apple, Etc. Etc.

New Crop Spanish Queen Olives, by Quart or Gallon.

Our W. G. FAMILY FLOUR is the FINEST KNOWN IN AMERICA.

We call especial attention to our FRESH ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH DELICACIES, such as French Peas, Mushrooms, Truffles, L. Henry, Pates de Foie Gras, Boneless Sardines, and a great variety of other brands.
Potted Game in Pate form, such as Snipe, Woodcock, Reed Birds, Plover, Partridge, Quail, Grouse, Pheasant, Venison, Duck, Etc. Etc.
Fresh Goshen Butter, in small tubs, to suit families, selected expressly for family use.
Just received, a fine assortment of HAVANA CIGARS, of the finest brands.
GREEN AND BLACK TEAS, Finest Quality.

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES, IN LARGE CLUSTERS.

All Goods sold to families in unbroken packages at wholesale price, and delivered free of charge

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK, NO. 115 SOUTH THIRD STREET BELOW CHESNUT, DEALERS IN AND IMPORTERS OF FINE GROCERIES.

HOLIDAYS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT STREET,

IS NOW PREPARED TO OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

FANCY SILKS

In Great Variety, at One-half their Former Prices.

50,000 YARDS DRESS GOODS

To be sold without reference to former prices, embracing his entire stock of Winter Textures, every yard of which must be sold before the close of the year.

Silk Chain Rolled Poplins, Reduced to 50 Cents.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,

India Scarfs, Fine Broche Shawls, French Blanket Shawls, Tartan Plaid Shawls.

KID GLOVES.

Five Hundred Dozen Kid Gloves at $1·10, every pair warranted perfect, or exchanged if not so; French Cloth Gloves, Children's Gloves, Ladies' and Gents' Neckties, Satin Scarfs, etc.

DRY GOODS.

H. STEEL & SON,

NOS. 713 AND 715 NORTH TENTH ST.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.
FANCY SILKS.
LIGHT SILKS FOR EVENING DRESSES.
PLAIN SILKS, CHOICE COLORS.
CLOSING OUT AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

$3 Black Ground Silks, Colored Figures, reduced to $1·50.
$2·25 Colored Silks reduced to $1·75.
$2·50 "Eagle" Poult de Soies reduced to $2.
$2·50 Corded Silks reduced to $2.
$3 Corded Silks reduced to $2·25.
$3·25 Taffeta Silks reduced to $2·50.
$4·50 Taffeta Silks reduced to $3·25.
RICH PRINTED FRENCH FLANNELS.
RICH PRINTED FRENCH CASHMERES FOR GENTS' AND LADIES' WRAPPERS,
FINE DRESS GOODS,
LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS AND SHAWLS.
SUITABLE FOR HANDSOME HOLIDAY GIFTS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. 11

PRIME LAGUAYRA,

OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, CHOICE MOCHA, and AFRICAN COFFEES, ON SALE AT

Fairthorne's Tea Warehouses, Nos. 205 North NINTH and 1036 MARKET Street, Near Bingham Hotel. 12 21 tf

J. A. YOST'S HOBBY-HORSE And Children's Carriage Bazaar,

THE HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE NO. 121 NORTH NINTH STREET.

Where will be found a large assortment of HOBBY HORSES, SLEIGHS, TOYS, FANCY AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. 12 19 6t4p

FLOUR.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The best and most suitable Present for a friend or the needy is a barrel of our "J. S. WELCH" FIRST PREMIUM FLOUR, and a bag or half barrel STERLING'S "MOUNTAIN" BUCKWHEAT MEAL, warranted superior to any in the market.
Constantly on hand the best assortment of different brands of FLOUR, INDIAN, and RYE MEAL ROPS, etc.

GEORGE F. ZEHNDER, 11 24 2m tfrp FOURTH AND VINE STS.

FAMILY FLOUR,

In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by

J. EDWARD ADDICKS, No. 1230 MARKET Street, 10 9 2m4p PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY CONFECTIONS.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN'S CELEBRATED CONFECTIONS,

And a Large Assortment of FANCY BOXES, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

ALSO, FRUIT CAKES, POUND CAKES, ETC. ETC.

FARTRIDGE'S, No. 15 N. EIGHTH Street AND NO. 19 S. EIGHTH Street, 1 rp PHILADELPHIA.

A BUSHWHACKER.

The End of an Infamous Career—Twenty Murders in a Lifetime.

The noted Captain Ed. Terrell, one of the most terrible bushwhackers that figured on either side during the Rebellion, breathed his last in Louisville, Ky., on Sunday morning. In the course of his life he is said to have murdered no less than twenty men in cold blood, and committed other atrocities without number. He first turned up in 1864 as a captain of Federal scouts. Riding up to the house of Hercules Walker, in Louisville, he inquired for "the man in charge." Walker's wife called him from his work in the field, and, upon his coming up to the door, Terrell deliberately shot him down without uttering a word. He said at the time that he had a commission to kill ten men, and Walker was the first of the number. After committing this bloody deed the desperado rode off in search of new victims. He also murdered Ennis Wood, an industrious and worthy blacksmith, at Taylorsville, in Spencer county. Terrell had got a number of horses shod, and upon being asked by Wood who was to pay for the work, he became enraged and shot the poor man down in cold blood. In 1864 he murdered Mr. Johnson, who came to Kentucky with a drove of cattle, which he had sold and for which he had received the money. Terrell decoyed the unsuspecting drover out a few miles from Shelbyville, when he knocked him on the head, stripped the body of what money was upon it, and then threw it into Clear creek. He was indicted and lay in jail for a long time, until he broke out, and shortly afterwards visited Shelbyville with his gang. He was attacked by a posse of citizens and fairly riddled with bullets, yet his time had not come for death. He was afterwards captured, but by some machination got released on his own bond. On one occasion he was courting a beautiful girl. Her brother had come into the parlor and was introduced to Terrell. The young man had on a fine pair of new boots. Terrell set his affections upon them, and on that same night shot and killed the young man for the sole purpose of getting his boots. Terrell afterwards boasted of this exploit. His trail was marked with the blood of his innocent victims throughout the war and long after it close. About three months ago Terrell was shot and wounded in five or six places by a brother-in-law, whom he had grossly wronged. This finished his career, so far as spilling blood was concerned.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT the comedy of *Old Heads and Young Hearts* will be performed this evening. On Christmas day the drama of the *Orange Girl*, by Henry Leslie, will be produced. This piece is said to be full of startling sensational effects, and the management promise to put it on the stage with new scenery, appointments, machinery, and original music. A new farce entitled *Up for the Holidays* will also be given.

AT THE CHESNUT a new circus troupe will commence a series of performances this evening, and the following artists will appear:—Mr. Thomas Watson, Mr. Charles Rivers, Jr., Mr. James Hawkins, Mr. Philo Nathans, Franklin L. Lezelle, Professor Ashton and his two sons, Charles and Freddy, M'lle Elise Kenyon, Mr. Sam Long, Mr. George Sheppard, and many others. Mr. George Kenyon will introduce the trained horse "Ingomar." The troupe is said to be a strong one, and we doubt not but that these performances will be in every way gratifying.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *A Lesson in Love* will be given this evening, with Mrs. Drew as "Mrs. Sutherland." Mr. Craig's version of *Barbe Bleue* will be given as an afterpiece.

On Wednesday evening Augustin Daly's drama of *A Flash of Lightning* will be produced, with new scenery, complicated machinery, new effects, etc.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE a season of comic English opera will commence this evening. We have heard the Pyne-Galton troupe very highly spoken of, and Miss Susan Galton in particular is said to be a charming actress and singer. Levy's operetta of *Fanchette* will be given this evening, with Miss Galton as "Fanchette." The performance will commence with the comedietta of *A Phenomenon in a Smock Frock*. Seats can be secured at Trumpler's music store, No. 926 Chesnut street, or at the Box office.

AT THE AMERICAN there will be an attractive variety entertainment this evening.

MR. THOMAS E. HARKINS, who is well known as a vocalist of superior ability, will give a grand concert to-morrow evening at Concert Hall. Mr. Harkins will be assisted by a number of well-known performers, and the entertainment will, doubtless, be in the highest degree enjoyable. Tickets can be procured at the principal music stores.

MR. JOHN B. GOUGH will lecture this evening at the Academy of Music on "Curiosity." This is one of Mr. Gough's most entertaining lectures, and we anticipate a full house.

MR. P. T. BARNUM will lecture at Concert Hall on Wednesday evening, on "The Art of Money Getting, or Success in Life." Mr. Barnum apparently understands this art himself, and he will doubtless be able to communicate some interesting particulars with regard to it. Tickets can be procured at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS will make her first appearance in Philadelphia on Thursday evening next. Mrs. Siddons will be supported by the New York Theatre Company, including D. Harkins, W. Davidge, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., J. Dunn, F. Gossin, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Saidee Cole, and others. The *repertoire* during the season will include *As You Like It; Much Ado About Nothing; King Rene's Daughter; Katharine and Petruchio; School for Scandal*. The sale of seats will commence at Trumpler's to-morrow.

THE PAREPA-ROSA concert troupe will visit Philadelphia in January. This troupe has been doing a great business in the West since their return from California, having had crowded houses everywhere. In Chicago the audiences were the largest ever attracted by concert entertainments, the receipts for the last concert being $2600. Madame Rosa and her husband are supported by Levy, the cornet player, Mr. Brookhouse Bowler, Signor Ferranti, and Mr. Colby. Levy, who has never appeared in this city, is said to be a remarkable performer.

THE CHESNUT STREET SKATING RINK, corner of Twenty-third and Chesnut streets, will doubtless be the centre of attraction this winter. The building is 220 by 120 feet, and the main hall is 56 feet high. The skating surface will be 190 by 90 feet. Every arrangement will be made for the accommodation and comfort of skaters and spectators, and it is intended that this shall be the most elegant establishment of the kind ever seen in Philadelphia. A large refreshment saloon in the dress circle will be in charge of an experienced caterer, and a fine band of music will be in attendance. Convenient dressing and retiring rooms will be provided, and there will be seating room for five thousand spectators. At night the Rink will be illuminated by five hundred jets of gas. The rules and regulations will be such as to exclude objectionable characters and to preserve perfect order. Attendants will be on hand to assist ladies and children, and, during the season the best professional skaters will give exhibitions of their skill. Carnivals will be held frequently, and prizes will be awarded to the most skilful skaters, for which the young members will be permitted to compete. The ice is only a few inches deep, and is frozen solid to a cemented bottom, so that there is nothing to fear even from wet feet. Two thousand skaters can easily be accommodated. The Rink will be under the management of Mr. William E. Sinn, of the Chesnut Street Theatre, which is an assurance that all things about it will be conducted in a proper and satisfactory manner. It is expected that the Rink will be open on or about the 28th of December. The sale of season tickets will commence to-morrow at the store of Samuel R. Phillips, No. 1220 Chesnut street, and W. P. H. Coverl's News Exchange, Continental Hotel and Philadelphia Post Office. The price of tickets will be as follows:—Gentleman, $10; lady, $5; gentleman and lady, $15; children under 14 years, $3; single admission, day, 25c.; single admission, evening, 50c.

CITY ITEMS.

WE have the evidence each day of numbers who purchase of us, after having examined other stocks, which, under different pleas, are being "sacrificed" that our goods are sold at lower prices than any other Clothing in Philadelphia.

The general experience is that such goods are

NOT SO CHEAP AS REPRESENTED, and the public—those who have purchased them and those who have not—many of the former to their cost, are generally becoming aware of this fact.

OUR STOCK IS FULL AND COMPLETE, our assortment unbroken, we being in receipt each day of large lots of new goods, replacing those sold, which are being manufactured not

TO BE SACRIFICED, but to successfully compete with any other goods in the market in all respects, style, fit, make, or price.

WE IN GOOD FAITH carry out our established rule, now, as at all other times.

"*We guarantee all prices lower than the lowest elsewhere; also, guarantee full satisfaction to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*"

TO PROTECT OUR PATRONS and fully carry out this rule at present, we have REDUCED ALL PRICES.

WE RESPECTFULLY REQUEST buyers of clothing after having examined the stocks which are being "sacrificed," to examine ours before purchasing. A FAIR TEST IS ALL WE ASK.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SKELETON.—
Very light,
very warm,
very stylish,
very beautiful,
very neat,
very cheap—

is the new novelty.

PARISIAN SACK OVERCOAT
made of
French Fur Beaver.

the most desirable Overcoat ever introduced for gents' wear. *Patterns received direct from Paris.*

CHAS. STOKES & CO.,
Continental Hotel Building.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE.—This is the richest Wine in the country, and swindlers are selling an imitation, or sell stuff called wines in their place which they buy very cheap, and retail at the same price of Speer's Grape, thus making a larger profit, and of course they are more interested in the profit than in quality.

"THAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER."

Be sure and see the signature, "Alfred Speer," is over the cork of each bottle you buy. Sold by Johnson, Holloway & Co., No. 602 Arch street; Fred. Brown, corner Fifth and Chesnut, and other Druggists; and Thompson Black & Co., corner Broad and Chesnut.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption.

Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

A single bottle will convince any one of its purity. Sold one dollar per bottle.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 Arch street.

COAL, COAL, COAL for the million. Now is the time to lay in your winter's store of fuel. Old King Frost is drawing pictures on the windows, and the moist snow is wetting your feet. Build bright fires and bid the cold defiance. But to build the fires you must have good coal—and where should you purchase it if not at the celebrated Alter's, No. 957 North Ninth street (office Sixth and Spring Garden streets). He has it in abundance, too—notwithstanding the recent strike in the coal regions—and is ready to furnish customers with all sizes and kinds, at the very lowest prices.

DON'T BE SHOCKED—HUMBUGGED!! by flaming advertisements, "selling below cost," "imperative sales," "closing business," "15 per cent. reduction to purchasers" but avail yourselves of the present opportunity and go to Read & Co.'s, No. 303 Chesnut street, and examine their large stock of Clothing. They are determined no other house shall excel them in cheapness, elegance of styles, and for durability. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Don't forget Read & Co.'s, No. 303 Chesnut street.

FROM A. WINCH, ESQ., No. 505 Chesnut street, we have just received the latest numbers of the *Cornhill Magazine, St. James' Magazine*, and *Temple Bar*. Upon the counters of Mr. Winch, in addition to other periodicals, can also be found the latest numbers of all the foreign and domestic newspapers, magazines, and other publications.

TO AUCTIONEERS AND CLOTHIERS.—We have a large stock of Ready-made Clothing unequalled in this city in style, fit, and make, which we intend to close out. It includes every kind of seasonable garments—Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's—is especially adapted to the holiday season. No better or more useful present can be found, and at the reduced prices at which we are running it off, will pay a good profit to any clothier for private sale, or any auctioneer for public sale, during the holiday season.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JOHN B. GOUGH,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THIS (Monday) EVENING.
Subject—CURIOSITY.
Tickets for sale at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, till 3 o'clock, and at the Academy this evening. 1t

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, WALNUT street, S. E. corner of Fourth. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the Election of Thirteen Trustees, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Office, on MONDAY, January 4, 1869, between 10 A. M. and 12 o'clock noon.

12 21 6t JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

SUNDAY SCHOOL FAIR.

A FAIR will be held in the Sunday School room of the FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and ARCH Streets, commencing THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, and continuing until Thursday evening. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

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FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—At a meeting of this Society, held on the 17th instant, the following officers were elected for the year 1869:—M. Bouvier, President; H. A. Pintard, Vice-President; M. V. Dery, Treasurer; A. Tirel, Secretary; S. Deibert, E. Fonteneau, J. Lafore, W. Pelletier, H. Ducommun, C. L. Pascal, H. Perdriaux, C. Flot, C. Penas and N. Petry, Directors, to whom applicants for relief should be referred. This society, which has been in successful operation since 1793, numbers 225 members. During the fiscal year ending 7th inst., $1s 818 in money, coal, and medicines were distributed to their deserving poor. 1t

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HEARTH AND HOME.

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THE JANUARY MAGAZINES.

"Harper's."

From T. B. Peterson & Brother we have received the January number of *Harper's Magazine*, which opens with a poem entitled "The Silent City at Greenwood," illustrated by Mr. Harry Fenn. Mr. Theodore R. Davis, the artist of *Harper's Weekly*, now with Sheridan in the Indian country, furnishes an illustrated article on "The Buffalo Range." "Paul Du Chaillu Again" gives some facts and pictures from Du Chaillu's book for young people entitled "Wild Life under the Equator," recently published by Messrs. Harper & Brothers. "South Coast Saunterings in England," Saunter II, gives an interesting account of the celebrated Druidic remains of Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain. "Learning Common Sense" is short and to the point. "My Old Woman and I" is a poem by Mr. John Brougham, which we quote:—

We have crossed the bridge o'er the middle of life,
My old woman and I,
Taking our share in the calm and the strife,
With the travellers passing by
And though on our pathway the shadows are rife,
There's a light in the western sky.

Some losses and crosses, of course, we've had,
My old woman and I;
But, bless you! we never found time to be sad,
And a very good reason why.
We were busy as bees, and we weren't so mad
As to stop in our work to cry.

On our changeable road as we journeyed along,
My old woman and I,
The kindly companions we met in the throng
Made our lives like a vision fly;
And therefore the few that imagined us wrong
Scarcely cost us a single sigh.

The weak and the weary we've striven to cheer,
My old woman and I;
For we each of us thought that our duty while here
Was to do as we'd be done by,
In the hope to exhibit a balance clear
When the reckoning day is nigh.

J. W. De Forest discourses about "Chivalrous and semi-chivralrous Southrons." He gives the following description of some prominent traits:—

VIRILITY.

It seems to me that the central trait of the "chivalrous Southron" is an intense respect for virility. He will forgive almost any vice in a man who is manly; he will admire vices which are but exaggerations of the masculine. If you will fight, if you are strong and skilful enough to kill your antagonist, if you can govern or influence the common herd, if you can ride a dangerous horse over a rough country, if you are a good shot or an expert swordsman, if you stand by your own opinions unflinchingly, if you do your level best on whisky, if you are a devil of a fellow with women, if, in short, you show vigorous masculine attributes, he will grant you his respect. I doubt whether a man who leaves behind him numerous irregular claimants to his name is regarded with disfavor at the South. He will be condemned theoretically; it may be considered proper to shoot him if he disturbs the peace of respectable families; but he will be looked upon as a nobler representative of his sex than Cœlebs. The good young man, as pure as a young girl, whom one finds in the Abrahamic bosom of Northern Puritanism, would not be made a Grand Lama of in Dixie. The chivalrous Southron would unite with the aristocracy of Europe in regarding him as a sort of monster of neutral insipidity. I doubt whether even the women of our meridional regions admire that sort of youth. "I shouldn't fancy a hen husband," said a lively Southern girl, alluding to a man without vices.

It may be taken for granted that a people which so highly prizes virility looks upon man as the lord of creation, and has the old-fashioned ideas as to what is the proper sphere of woman. If the high-toned gentleman continues to be influential at the South, it will be a long time before the "strong-minded" obtain much of a following there, a very long time before they will establish female suffrage. Next to our supposed passion for putting the negro on an equality with the white, there is nothing in Northern life so abhorrent to the Southerners, of both sexes, as the movement in favor of woman's rights.

"I do think," said an emphatic old planter to me, "that your free-love business, and woman's voting, and all that, is just the miserablest mess that ever was invented. I don't see what ails you to go for such vile nonsense. But then you always were as full of whimsies as the devil."

It would have been useless to tell him that he was binding in one fagot ideas which had no connection. I did my wisest by him; I left him unanswered.

COURTESY.

There certainly is more suavity of manner at the South than at the North. It is delightful to see two high-toned gentlemen of the old Virginia or Carolinian school greet each other. Such gracious bows and insinuating tones! Such mellifluous compliments, particular inquiries concerning health and welfare, animating congratulations as to future prospects! Such sunny and, one might almost say, equatorial blandness! You feel as if you were in Paradise, hearing Dante address Beatrice as "gracious lady." The moral thermometer rises to summer heat; your humanities expand and bloom under the influence; you are a kindlier and, I think, a better man for the sight. It is a pity that we have not been better educated in such gentilities, and that we have not the requisite time for the exercise of them. If there were twenty-eight hours in a day the Northerner might possibly become thus urbane; as it is, he has barely opportunity to fill his pocket with the necessary greenbacks and his head with the necessary information to get on in the world; he is too much hurried by practicalities to make his manners. At the South there has hitherto been a leisurely caste which set the example to all others.

But the high-toned gentleman, full of provincial prejudices, is not always civil to outside barbarians. He was not civil to our Congressmen in the old days when he governed them; he cracked the plantation whip over them as he did over his negroes, and for the same reasons: they were not of his caste, they were his natural subordinates, and they were sometimes fractious.

Returning to my own experience with this grand personage, I must state that I have not always obtained sweetness from him. It must be remembered that to my native infamy as a Yankee I added the turpitude of being a United States military officer, and the misdemeanor of being a Sub-Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. In the exercise of these atrocious characteristics it was once my duty to settle a dispute as to the division of a crop between an elderly negro and a South Carolinian of historic name and French descent. The planter's accounts were admirably kept; the right was on his side, and I decided in his favor. Throughout the interview I treated him with all possible courtesy for the sake of the worth of his revolutionary ancestor; but, alas! I committed the error of pronouncing his patronymic after the English manner instead of the French. When his Huguenot patience was exhausted he corrected me:—"Sir, my name is ——," giving it the Gallic accent.

"I beg pardon," I replied. "We at the North habitually anglicize foreign names. My name is French by origin, but we use the English pronunciation."

He picked up the certificate of settlement on which I had just indorsed my official approval, glanced at my signature, and said, with a half-concealed sneer, 'Oh, I see that you put a *De* to it!"

Conceive my humiliation, thus charged with stealing a French particle!

A few days later I had occasion to approve a labor contract for a lady of another family, but likewise of Huguenot race. Her name I also anglicized, not in ignorance of the Gallic form, and not with the purpose of giving offense, but solely because of Northern custom. Again I was corrected: "Sir, my name is —."

Struck with the repetition of incident, I made the same reply as to the gentleman: "I beg pardon; we at the North habitually anglicize the foreign names; my own, etc. etc."

The lady picked up the now finished contract, glanced at the indorsement, and said, "Oh, I see—De Forest. I knew a Mr. De Forest; that is, he did some work for me. He was a shoemaker!"

Conceive my second humiliation, thus crushed under this degraded De Forest, who was a shoemaker.

But before the war, before the days of rage and ruin, the high-toned was not thus peevish; he was, notwithstanding some superciliousness and imperiousness, our courtliest social figure.

I shall never forget the grace and kindness of a man who must yet be remembered in Charleston as one of its most finished social ornaments. I was at a supper of the Literary Club; we were standing or sitting around a table which would have pleased Brillat-Savarin; all the others were well-known citizens, reverend and respectable; I was the youngest and the only stranger. I had dropped out of the conversation and withdrawn a little aside, when Colonel John Alston observed me and divined my stranded situation. He did not know me; it was the first time that we had ever met; but he instantly came towards me and begged leave wait on me. It was not the deed so much as the manner which was so exquisitely ingratiating. There was an *empressement* in his expression which seemed to say:—"Sir, your mere appearance fills me with respect and interest; you are obviously worthy of my attentions." I have sometimes thought that it would be a fine thing to be a handsome young lady; and I felt at that moment as if I were one. Well, this hospitable act towards a perfect stranger, this courteous advance towards a wall-flower, was characteristic of the man, and, in general, of his caste.

GENEROSITY.

It was not that Yankee generosity which sends pundits to convert Hottentots, founds school systems, hospitals, sanitary commissions, and endows colleges with millions. It was the old-fashioned sort, the generosity of the Arab and of the feudal noble, feeding every beggar who came to the door, setting bounteous tables and keeping full wine cellars. It was the profuseness not of philanthropy, but of good-fellowship. Even before the war there were single States in the North which gave more to missionary, educational, and charitable organizations than the entire South.

But the Southerner was more than lavish; he was good-natured and easy in his business transactions; he had such a contempt for small sums that he would not use pennies; he paid loosely at long credits, and was careless in his collections. I knew an upright wretch in a Southern town who strictly settled his debts and sternly demanded his credits, and who was consequently very unpopular, in spite of many virtues and worthy deeds. I knew a jolly fellow who was not much astonished, and not at all angry, when another still jollier fellow borrowed a hundred dollars of him, treated him handsomely out of it, and never repaid him.

"Is that what you call generosity?" I asked, with a Vandalic sneer.

"Well, I like it better than stinginess," replied the victim. "He thought he was doing what was handsome; he felt as if it were his own money. If it had been his own he would have spent it just as freely. It was just a little rough, though, that he should get all the credit of the bender when it was I who really paid for it."

Meum and *tuum* were a little mixed; people who lived on negroes felt it right to live on each other and to help each other; what a man could borrow or get trusted for was his own until a neighbor asked for it. Happy-go-lucky planters settled their store bills once in seven years, or after they were dead; and the storekeeper settled with his Northern furnisher as soon after his notes matured as was convenient. When the war opened more than half the rice and sea-island estates were mortgaged to the verge of bankruptcy; and the personal debts of Southerners to Northerners were estimated at eighty-five millions of dollars. The virtue of generosity had been prolonged into the vice of ruinous extravagance.

HONOR.

Notwithstanding his thoughtless lavishness there was a high sense of honor in the "chivalrous Southron." He did not mean to defraud any one. I have known an expensive, generous fellow to cut his throat because he could not meet a note which was coming due. I have known another bankrupt to put his wife and children into a buggy and drive with them into the sea, drowning the whole party. I do not assert positively—I only give it as my strong impression—that such tragedies of wounded honor were more common in Dixie than in Yankeeland.

The honor of Southern students is not college honor as it is understood at the North, and perhaps in Europe; it comes much nearer to the honor of good citizens, and the honor of the gentleman of society. The pupils are not leagued against the teachers for the purpose of passing fraudulent examinations, by the trickeries of stealing the prepared lists of questions, carrying furtive copies of lessons into the recitation-rooms, mutual posting, and purchased compositions. A Professor of the Charleston Medical College assures me that he has never detected such a cheat in thirty years of tuition. A professor of the University at Columbia, South Carolina, told a friend of mine that he had known but one such instance, and that in that case the two criminals were forced to leave by their classmates. The "chivalrous Southron" undergraduate, at least while surrounded by his native moral atmosphere, considers himself a gentleman first and a student afterwards. When one remembers the strength of college *esprit de corps*, these facts exhibit an individual self-respect and uprightness which is astonishing, and which must, I suspect, fill the faculties of Yale and Harvard with envy. I must explain that my testimony on this point refers only to South Carolina, and I may therefore have drawn too large an inference in extending my eulogium to all Southern students. It is worth while also to note that in Dixie examinations are less severe than with us, and that a failure in passing them rarely ends in expulsion.

"How can a race of traitors be called honorable?" will be the objection of millions of loyal citizens. It must be remembered, I answer, that the "chivalrous Southron" conceived himself as owing a closer allegiance to his State than to the Union; and that, furthermore, he, like the Roman patrician, like the aristocrat of all time, felt that he owed fealty to his caste. These questions have now been settled by the highest of earthly courts. If the South rebels again it will be traitorous even in its own eyes.

"My Visit to Utopia" is a pleasant little sketch. "A Public Building" gives a description of the Capitol at Washington. "A Christian's Creed" is given in verse. Part VIII of the story of "The New Timothy" is commenced. "The Bishops of Rome" is an interesting historical sketch, as is "The Murder of Escovedo." "My Enemy's Daughter" is a story in four chapters. "Abbas Pasha of Egypt" is a readable account of the life of a modern Oriental tyrant. The "Editor's Easy Chair" has some pleasant gossip about Hawthorne, Brook Farm, Emerson, and other matters; and the "Monthly Record of Current Events" and "The Editor's Drawer" contain items of interest and entertainment.

"Abramo Lincoln e Giovanni Booth."

A correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from Naples, gives the following account of a tragedy performed recently in that city, of which Abraham Lincoln was the subject:—

Some of your readers may remember an account of a theatrical representation which I mentioned having witnessed last summer in Perugia, the tragedy of *Sicilien l'Americano*. Here in Naples we were all tempted to the small theatre "La Fenice" by the promise held out by a gigantic playbill announcing the tragedy of *Abramo Lincoln e Giovanni Booth*, consisting of a prologue and a three-act drama—the first entitled "The Heroism of a Slave," and the three acts being, first, "The Ambassador and the Victim;" second, "The Triumph and the Conspiracy;" third, "Assassination in the Theatre." The wildest absurdity as to plot and situations was combined with the most touching language and admirable acting on the part of the chief performers. It was a perfect struggle, as far as our party was concerned at least, whether tears or laughter should have the upper hand. The final scene fairly vanquished all remaining sense of the ludicrous, and recalled only too painfully the agitation and dismay of that fearful night. I cannot resist the temptation of giving you the heads of the performance, though aware that in so doing I may only suggest the absurdities, and fail in conveying one iota of the pathos. The introduction gives us Lincoln as a young man engaged on some abolition mission in a slave-State, in danger of his life, and concealed by a faithful slave, George Peter. During a temporary absence of the latter, Jefferson Davis (who figures as the villain of the play) comes in and artfully extracts from Noemi, George's wife, the fact of Lincoln's concealment beneath their roof. He goes to give instant information. George returns; discovers the betrayal of Lincoln by his wife, and compels her silence, when, on the appearance of the police, he declares himself the man they seek, and he is led out and shot. Lincoln witnesses this from his window, and receives into his arms the inanimate body of Noemi, fainting besides a cradle supposed to contain an infant daughter. The first act of the drama, dating some sixteen years later, shows us the President awaiting the result of the siege of Charleston. To him enters General Sherman. They discuss the events of the day, and join in praise of their brave officer *Vellington*, who is expected to take Richemont. Suddenly, Noemi rushes in, torn and dishevelled, with her hand in a sling, claiming Lincoln's aid for herself and the daughter she, escaping from the lash of the tormentors, had to leave in the hands of Jefferson Davis! She has scarcely got through with her harrowing tale when a deputation from Richemont is announced, and walks in headed by the Southern President himself. Noemi takes flight before they enter, and then ensues a scene which for utter improbability is unequalled. The sentiments and blunt honesty of Lincoln are made to stand out forcibly against the dark arts of this deputation and its leader. War to the knife is the result of this conference, and the curtain falls as the President concludes an eloquent anti-slavery declaration. It rises to show us the fair daughter of Noemi in the private apartments of Jefferson Davis. He persecutes her with his devotion and his menaces; she brandishes a dagger her mother left with her. He contrives to obtain possession of this, and at the crisis Booth makes his appearance by a secret entrance and interferes in the girl's behalf, merely, as he says, from a caprice. She is dismissed to an adjoining apartment, and two conspirators are admitted, between whom and J. Davis and Booth the assassination of Lincoln, Seward, and Johnson is fixed for that same evening. They then quit the place, locking the doors behind them. The slave girl comes from the inner chamber, having overheard the plot and resolved to warn Lincoln. Finding all other means cut off, she leaps from a high window and the act closes. The last scene represents the lobby of the theatre. Jefferson Davis and the two conspirators enter. Booth is said to be vacillating, his trustworthiness is doubtful. He enters and expresses horror and compunction at what he has undertaken; his accomplices taunt him back to the point of fulfilling his purpose. They leave him, and the slave-girl enters, and throwing herself at Booth's feet, almost succeeds in inducing him to give up his intention. But on the striking of the hour assigned, Booth rushes out to fulfil his vow, the girl's cries for help are stifled by Davis, and the report of a pistol is heard. Booth rushes back with the cry of "Sic semper," etc., and disappears with the other conspirators. Lincoln is brought in to die. Noemi and her daughter kneel at his feet and receive his last sign. The dying President is supported by General Sherman and others, while behind every one Mrs. Lincoln now appears for the first time. She is not represented as taking any active or special interest in the tragic scene. Her name is on the play-bill, so that we knew it to be her, but she was evidently of a most retiring disposition.

Foreign Notes.

—The Viceroy of Egypt has built a theatre close to Nubar Pacha's house, opposite the burned Shepherd's Hotel, and has sent for M. Manesse from Pera, to bring over Madlle Schneider at any cost, and the other popular elements of the Varieties are to be sumptuously subsidized that they may follow in her train. For his Highness is bent on commencing the civilization of his subjects by showing them how the Grand Duchess loves, how La Perichole sacrificed herself and her husband on the sacrificed altar of a Viceroy's flame, and how Mme. Menelaus behaved to her husband.

—The bankruptcy of George Sala, of Edmund Yates the novelist, and others of similar standing, was followed lately by that of the eldest son of a celebrated novelist who has made two visits to America and returned considerably the richer by the last of the tours. The unfortunate young man tried the speculative trade of paper-making, and took large mills at an enormous rent. The whole affair was a prodigious loss, and dragged down not only the young paper-maker, but his father-in-law, who is near the end of a long and honorable life, in which he has carried out successfully some of the largest literary undertakings of his time. To have expected the father to satisfy the creditors would have been unreasonable. He has a large family to provide for, though he has earned and is earning still large sums; and, moreover, the gulf was too deep.

—The Geneva journals announce a trial which is destined to create a great sensation in Switzerland. The accused, a nurse, named Jeanneret, is charged with poisoning not fewer than nine different persons, whom she had within the space of six months been engaged to attend. The substances used were belladonna and atrophine, an extract of the same; and to obtain them she simulated a partial blindness, for which they are employed as a remedy. The woman appears to have had a monomania of crime, as she neither robbed her victims nor derived any benefit from their death; she is even said to have nursed them with great tenderness. She was at length detected by a French painter named ——, whose wife she had attended. Madame B——, after showing symptoms of poisoning, recovered, when the accused, finding that she was suspected, absconded. She was, however, subsequently traced and arrested so unexpectedly that she had no time to conceal the poisons she had in her possession, and all of which are in the hands of justice.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"Women ought to be, and we trust are, grateful for the extreme care and attention bestowed upon their dress by the other sex. Whatever fashion they adopt, whether their petticoats are trailing on the ground or kilted to the knee, inflated like balloons or clinging to the limbs, whether their bonnets be coal-scuttles or tea-saucers, their hair plastered down or frizzed on high, gentlemen are always ready with their strictures, their criticism, and their very best advice. And we are never repaid for this our gratuitous counsel. Whether our sleeves be gigots or tunnels, our trowsers flowing like Lord Erskine's or cut down to knickerbockers, our hats pancakes or chimney-pots, the ladies make no remarks, utter no remonstrances! Their chill indifference would, indeed, be somewhat mortifying but for that sincerest flattery, their imitation. At a humble distance they made every now and then little timid attempts at copying the attire of the dominant race, much like the negro who, when ordering his first pair of boots, offered the cordwainer a shilling extra to put squeak leather into the soles. Just now the anxiety shown by the protectors of the fair sex about the fatal effects of chignons is deep and serious. We thought it had passed off, but the spacious season has revived it, and correspondents of the press continue to utter the most portentous warnings of wrath to come in the shape of divers diseases and certain death if the practice be persisted in. Does it ever occur to these prophets of ill that the wearing of false hair is no new fashion? There is a wig in the British Museum the date of which, we believe, has never been fixed, and which might have been worn by Joseph's Pharoah: it is certainly handsome enough to adorn any potentate. The Roman empresses whose busts abound in all galleries of sculpture can never have had their marvellous coiffures built up without additions to the natural material. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries every European gentleman who respected himself wore the most voluminous wig he could buy; nay, only sixty or seventy years ago our forefathers adopted one as soon as they began to grow grey or bald, and their wives at the same period of life donned the brown horror of the "front," which many of us can remember. Is false hair more dangerous at the back of the head than on the forehead? or is it the mere name chignon which evokes the present terror? As long as hair is regarded as an ornament, and as long as the infirmities of nature deny it to many, false tresses will be more or less employed. To remonstrate against silly and hideous exaggeration of fashion is the legitimate business of a satirist, but to meet it with equally silly exaggeration of a different kind will serve no good purpose."

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From the London Quiver.

Yule tide in the year 1066 was not a happy one for the English. Harold, the king, had fallen but a few weeks before, in the one great battle on which he staked his crown, and his people had found out in the interim what it was to have a Norman conqueror for their master. They were yet to learn, as learn they did by many a bitter lesson, how powerless they were to throw off the yoke that conqueror had placed upon them. They were stunned by the shock of Harold's overthrow; they could not realize their loss; and when they were called upon to attend the coronation of the new king they obeyed it as it were mechanically, not recognizing the full significance of the act. The day was Christmas Day. The scene of the coronation was Westminster Abbey, and there was gathered a splendid band of those hardy men before whom the princes of the Continent had bowed down, and who now presented themselves in England because they found themselves cramped in their duchy of Normandy, and because the rich island of Britain offered attractions perfectly irresistible to men who were conquerors by nature. William, aware of the importance of the rite of coronation in the eyes of a superstitious people, who believed that Divine authority was conveyed by the anointing oil, hastened to be crowned before the English should have recovered from the stunning effects of the battle of Hastings. To guard against any violent expression of national ill will which might burst forth on so signal an occasion of triumph, William stationed a number of chosen men in the neighborhood of the abbey, the building itself being also thronged with his friends and supporters. Some Englishmen were present, but not in force, and these were rather sight-seers, idlers, men who might have been anywhere to see anything, than representatives of the nation. One representative man there was, indeed, Alfred, Archbishop of York, who, in the absence of Stigand, the suspended primate, was to crown the new king; but he was there rather because he must than because he would, and was little more than a tool in the hands of the sovereign. The generality of the English remained at home, sad and heavy, and the Conqueror, doubting what precisely their temper might be, was the least bit anxious, though he relied upon his soldiers to repress any hostile demonstration. The ceremony proceeded, and the Bishop of Constance asked the Normans, the Archbishop of York the English, whether they would have William for their king. The people answered with an acclaim so loud that the sound of it was heard outside the abbey, and the soldiers, supposing, or rather feigning to believe, that the tumult was caused by an attack on the Normans within the church, forthwith set upon the unoffending people of Westminster, slew many of them, and burned and plundered many a house before they could be stopped. The sadness which already prevailed in England that Christmas Day was heightened into sorrow when the people saw, by woful experience, the wanton kind of spirit that had found its way into the seat of government.

Another Christmas, two years afterwards, was to be still more doleful to the Britons. The people of the northern counties, taking advantage of the disaffection of some powerful Norman barons, rose in arms, with the intention of throwing off the Norman yoke. They surprised several garrisons, and put them to the sword, and in a few days the whole of the open country was in their hands as far south as the Humber. William marched in person against them, and having driven in the British troops upon their supports north of York, kept his Christmas in that city, to the great disgust of the people, who confidently hoped that the severity of the winter would compel him to return to the southward. The thought that William matured at York at this season of "peace on earth and good-will towards men," was how he might best exterminate the refractory northmen. As soon as the Christmas festivities were over, he parcelled out his army into what would now be called flying columns, and gave orders that the whole country on the western side of England, between the cities of York and Durham, should be laid waste, and that neither man, woman, nor child should be spared. He grimly calculated that those who might escape the swords of the soldiers would fall a prey to the inclemency of the season; and, that the punishment of the insurgents might be the more effectual, extending beyond the present into the future, he directed that beast as well as man should be destroyed, together with all implements of husbandry; that not a house should be left standing, and that blank desolation should reign supreme. These orders were carried out with an exactitude that might have pleased a fiend; the face of nature was changed between the Ouse and the Scottish border: a hundred thousand men, women, and children perished by sword, famine, disease, or climate, and a mark was set that Christmas on the counties of the north which it took more than a hundred years wholly to efface. Well might the people be excused for saying, as they did say afterwards, that "Christ and His saints slept."

It was on Christmas Day, in the year 1170, that Thomas a Becket, the first Englishman who had been promoted to any great office since the conquest, ascended the pulpit of his cathedral church at Canterbury, and preached what may be described as his own funeral sermon. He alluded, in terms of reproach and indignation, to the unworthy treatment to which he had been subjected, and prophesied that the thirst of his enemies for his blood would soon be slaked. The people were sad; for they loved him, and looked upon him as the upholder of the English cause against the Normans. Probably neither he nor they imagined that the end was to be so soon; though even as he spoke the shadow of death was adding its chill to the cold of Christmas. On the 29th December, the four knights, whose deed of blood has procured for them a niche in the gallery of historical criminals, came to Canterbury, and threatened the primate if he refused to absolve the English prelates whom he had excommunicated. The rest is well known. "In the name of Christ and for the defense of His Church, I am ready to die." So spoke, for the last time, Thomas a Becket; and then, on the floor of the church in which a few days before he had taken his part in the Christian festival of the Nativity, gave up the ghost.

Let us turn to a more agreeable picture; one in which the bright blood-red does not so predominate. The season is Christmas; and there are knights, prelates, and a primate. They are engaged in winning a bloodless victory, the greatest the nation had won since the Norman conquest. King John is the enemy over whom the victory is to be gained; and the object of Stephen Langton, the primate, and of the confederate barons, is to obtain his signature to the Great Charter of English liberties.

There is determination, some suppressed anger too, perhaps, in the countenances of the men, but no vengeful look, no hint of that sort of mood in which the great "Saxon-queller" conceived his plan for laying waste the north. The spirit and associations of the season are marked upon their faces; tempering the hot zeal with which the burning words of Langton's eloquence had, at previous meetings, inoculated them. It had been "agreed that after the nativity of our Lord they should come to the king in a body, to desire a confirmation of the liberties before mentioned, and that in the mean time they were to provide themselves with horses and arms in the like manner, that if the king should perchance break through that which he had specially sworn (which they well believed), and recoil by reason of his duplicity, they would instantly, by capturing his castles, compel him to give them satisfaction." How the barons throve, how the king temporized, put them off till Easter, tried every trick he knew to thwart them, and how in six months' time from the "nativity of our Lord," 1214, the season here spoken of, he was forced to sign the Charter, are matters familiar to the knowledge of most of us.

Christmas seems to have been, historically speaking, a season in which statesmen and others who fought and exercised their bodies during the rest of the year, deliberated as to what they should do next; a season in which kings who were going to war sat down and counted the cost, and in which any light work of state, whether for good or for evil, was taken in hand.

Winter was formerly a time when war ceased; opposed armies went into winter quarters; and the commanders on either side went home to enjoy themselves, and to get ready fresh means of attack against the next spring. Christmas was also a season when people in high places were likely, if at any time, to be off their guard; and we find, accordingly, that not a few of the state villanies which have been recorded—assassinations of princes, of big men, plots of one sort and another—have had their denouement at or about Christmas.

As an example in support of the statement that any light, unwarlike work was done at this time, it may be mentioned that it was a fortnight before Christmas, in the year 1264, that Simon de Montfort sent out writs in the King's name, convoking the first English Parliament. He had done his active, out-of-door work for the year; and, as the King and Prince of Wales were safely in his power, and the weather did not admit of his chasing any of his numerous rivals in the field, he stayed in London and thought over his next move. Happily the idea presented itself to his mind, that, if he wished to secure the nation in the enjoyment of those benefits which his power had won for it, the best way to do so would be to call the nation into council, and to strengthen his own power by drawing afresh upon the source of it—the will of the people. And thus the Christmas of the year 1264 is justly great in the fact that then first the people of England were called upon to state how they would be governed, and to come, by their representatives, to London, there to decide what should and what should not be law. Richard II,

> "The skipping king who ambled up and down,
> With smiling jesters and man-pleasing wits
> Soon kindled and soon burn'd,"

was very extravagant in his mode of keeping Christmas, and is said not only to have been prodigal in respect of his own dress and equipment, but to have borne the daily expense of ten thousand men feeding at his cost during the whole festival.

A plot, which was discovered only by accident, proved nearly fatal to Richard's supplanter, on his first Christmas after coming to the throne. The Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey, and Rutland, who had been favorites of the late king, and who were, by consequence, in disfavor of Henry, conspired to seize the king at Windsor Castle, where he was to spend Christmas, and to murder him under pretense of jousting. Everything was arranged, the time drew near, and the king knew nothing of the danger that threatened him till accident revealed it to him a few days after Christmas Day. One of the conspirators wrote to the Earl of Rutland, in London, to remind him of his engagement; the letter got into the hands of the Duke of York, Rutland's father, who instantly sent it, with his son, to the king. Henry would not believe the news, till the Mayor of London, having got scent of the same thing, came in haste to Windsor, and prevailed upon Henry to go back with him to London. Scarcely had they got clear of the town ere the conspirators, ignorant of the Earl of Rutland's capture, came to the castle, which they occupied with four hundred men, and expressed great chagrin at the king's escape. The heads of the leaders were soon garnishing the gates of the principal towns of England; but the spirit of conspiracy survived, for in a few months' time we read that "there was found in the king's bedclothes an iron with 3 sharpe pikes, slender and round, standing upright, laid there by some traytor, viz. when the king should have laid him doune, he might have thrust himselfe upon them."

It was at Christmas time, sixteen years later, that Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, was hung in chains over a slow fire, kindled on the spot where St. Giles-in-the-fields now stands, and burned to death, as a punishment for the compound crimes of heresy and treason. During the Christmas holidays, too, in the year 1384, whether on the 21st or 28th December there is a little doubt, died John Wickliffe, the first bright light of the Reformation. See how an enemy could write of him, how an historian contemporary with Wickliffe, and the best of those whose writings have come down to us, could be jarried away into violence of language, and into distortion of natural facts, through the agency of religious prejudice.

Thus writes Thomas Walsingham, chronicler and monk of St. Albau's:—"On the day of St. Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, and martyr, that diabolical instrument, enemy of the Church, confessor of the vulgar, idol of heretics, mirror of hypocrites, introducer of schism, spreader of hatred, maker of a lie, John Wickliffe, as he was about to spew forth the invectives and blasphemies against St. Thomas, which he had, it is said, prepared for his sermon on that day, struck suddenly by the judgment of God, felt a paralysis to have invaded all his limbs. His mouth, which had spoken monstrous things against God and His saints, and the Church, miserably distorted from its place, exhibited a spectacle horrible to beholders."

A hundred and thirty-six years later, by which time the abuses and corruptions against which Wickliffe had lifted up his voice so boldly had cankered and rotted the very heart of the Church, Martin Luther, a worthy representative of the great English reformer, solemnized his Christmas by burning publicly, in the market-place at Wittenberg (10th December, 1520), the papal bull which authorized the sale of pardons for sins committed and to be committed. "The quiet German heart, modest, patient of much, had at length got more than it could bear. Formalism, Pagan-Popism, and other falsehood and corrupt semblance had ruled long enough: and here once more was a man found who durst tell all men that God's world stood not on semblances, but on realities; that life was a truth, and not a lie." It was an eventful Christmas. The whole civilized world had a share in the interests involved in it, and from that day sides were taken, and the great work was begun, which was not to be finished without long and bloody wars, cruel persecutions, and the telling of a number of lies in the name of truth, that might have scared poor truth forever from the earth.

The last Christmas spent by one who was foremost in this country in bringing in the Reformation—that stately lord that broke the bonds of Rome"—was an eminently curious one. It was Christmas of the year 1545. Ten years before, at the same season, Henry had received such a letter from his heart-broken Queen, Catherine, to "her most dear lord, king, and husband," as had impressed even him, and induced him to send even a message in reply which death intercepted ere it could reach her. He was now summoned himself. A fever, induced by inflammation proceeding from an obstinate ulcer in the thigh, had been hanging about him for some time, and in the early part of December had assumed a threatening aspect. He was better, however, on Christmas Day, and occupied himself with thoughts as to how he might make the throne more secure for his youthful son Edward, who was to succeed him.

The result of his cogitation was that on the following day he had his will altered in several particulars, with the view to depriving the Howards of any influence over the regency, if a regency there must be; and as if he thought his will might not be respected when he was not present to enforce it, he cast about in his mind how he might more effectually prevent the interference he dreaded. To a mind like that of Henry VIII, especially when irritated by fever and by the anxiety he might naturally feel at the prospect of "shuffling off this mortal coil," in which he had done so many questionable deeds, an effectual way was not long in suggesting itself. The root and branch of the house of Norfolk must be destroyed before Henry's own death. With such thoughts the dying king occupied himself on his last Christmas Day. As soon as the holidays were over, the Earl of Surrey, who, with his father, the Duke of Norfolk, had been already arrested, was put upon his trial on a trumpery charge of high treason, in which the principal evidence against him, and the evidence on which he was condemned, consisted in the proof that he had quartered the arms of Edward the Confessor (as he had an heraldic right to do) upon his own escutcheon. On the 19th of January, 1547, the earl was beheaded. Against the duke, whose long life had been spent in the discharge of most faithful service of all kinds to the king, it was difficult to get even such slight evidence as had overthrown his son. Upon evidence which could not have stood a moment's investigation in a law court, a bill of attainder was framed, Henry being afraid lest the forms of a legal trial might delay his chance of slaughter till it was too late. The king was too ill to give his assent to the bill, which was hurried through Parliament with disgraceful haste, and the royal assent was given by a commission which it is doubtful if Henry ever signed. This was done on the 27th of January, when Henry was at his last gasp, and—so indecent was the behavior of those who would please the tyrant, and who feared the Howards—an order was forthwith sent to the lieutenant of the Tower to execute his prisoner next morning. Ere next morning came Henry was dead, and the lieutenant, doubting what he should do under these circumstances, delayed, and the life of the poor bereaved duke was saved.

The last Christmas spent by Henry's daughter Elizabeth was a sad contrast to the many happy ones which had preceded it. The great queen had outlived her popularity, and was fallen into a melancholy from which nothing seemed able to rouse her. She had never been the same woman since the death of Essex; "she sate whole days by herself, indulging in the most gloomy reflections; every rumor agitated her with new and imaginary terrors"; she could hardly be persuaded to take any nourishment, and her temper became such as to render their daily service almost unbearable to her attendants.

"I found her," says Sir John Harrington, who was allowed to see her at Christmas, 1602. "in a most pitiable state. She bade the Archbishop ask me if I had seen Tyrone. I replied with reverence that I had seen him with the Lord Deputy (Essex). She looked up, with much choler and grief in her countenance, and said, 'O, now it mindeth me that you was one who saw this man elsewhere,' and hereat she dropped a tear and smote her bosom." The shade of the Earl of Essex seemed to haunt her perpetually; so much so, that at the end of her last illness, which began at this time, she would not stay in bed, and she answered the entreaties of the Lord Admiral that she would return to her couch, by saying that if he had seen what she saw there, he would never make the request. Recollections, too, of the sad writer of the sad letter which she had received at Christmas sixteen years before might have been present to her mind—the letter in which Mary Queen of Scots made her four last requests of her cousin of England, and which drew tears, but no mercy, from that cousin's heart. These thoughts, and others like them, fretted the mind of the great queen from Christmas time till Easter, when she passed away, and gave place to him of whom the Duke of Sully wittily said, referring to his scholastic acquirements and his kingship, that he was "the wisest fool in Europe."

One Christmas in his reign—the Christmas of 1621—is too remarkable to be passed unnoticed. There had been for many months a violent quarrel between the King and the House of Commons, in the course of which James had given vent to those highflown, impracticable ideas of his upon the relation of king to people, which, put in practice by him and his son, brought about the civil war. Before separating for the Christmas holidays, the House of Commons summed up all the points of the controversy, and entered a solemn protest upon its journals against all the violent language and the violent acts made use of and committed by the king. The protest was the manly prototype of the Grand Remonstrance, presented a few years later to Charles I, and asserted that "the liberties and jurisdictions of Parliament are the ancient and undoubted birthright and inheritance of the subjects of England," with much more to the same purpose. Having discharged this duty, the members went to their homes for the holidays, and James, hearing what had been written, sent for the journal, and, with his own hand, tore out the page in the presence of his council.

In a few years the spirit which prompted such conduct bore fruit, and we find at the end of a quarter of a century from this time, Christmas coming round as a day appointed by "the Houses" for a day of "fasting and public humiliation," on account of the great straits to which the nation was brought. We find within that time an Archbishop of Canterbury (Laud) keeping Christmas with a death-warrant for his companion; and we find the king himself (Charles I) spending his last cheerless Christmas at Windsor, a month before his execution, in such sorrowful wise that we must needs pity him. A prisoner, in daily apprehension of the evil that actually did overtake him, insulted by his guard, deprived of the solace of his family, utterly broken and cast down, the cause for which he had striven irretrievably lost, and his conscience whispering to him bitter things, especially in connection with the name of the Earl of Strafford, no wonder if the poor man felt he was almost forsaken by God, to whom, let us believe, he nevertheless drew near, and found that comfort which they ever find who truly seek Him.

Had the captive monarch been gifted with foresight to peer into the future, he might have seen, eleven years onward, a sight which had gone far to console him for the evil plight in which he was. He might have seen General Monk at Christmas, 1659, preparing to march his northern army on London, bending his energies to the task of undoing the work so laboriously accomplished by Protector Cromwell. Yet, had his vision been extended still more, he would have seen a sight to bring all his feelings of desolation back again. It was on Christmas Day, 1688, that James II, that luckless son of a luckless father, reached the coast of France, a fugitive from his own dominions. On that day the Parliament, whose journals the first Stuart King of England had so rudely handled sixty-six years before, presented an address to the Prince of Orange, begging him to assume and exercise the government of the country till a convention of the chief men of the kingdom could meet and decide how he might lawfully continue to do so as king. It was a sad Christmas for James and his family, despite the distractions which the generosity of the French king so freely provided for them; but it was a glorious Christmas Day for the people of Great Britain, who, delivered by a bloodless revolution from an unbearable system of government, began on that day a new life, and started once more upon the career of independence and prosperity, in which they have continued, with slight interruptions, down to the present time.

Shortly before Christmas, 1665, the first cases of the Great Plague were reported in London, and ere another Christmas had come and gone there was scarce a house in the metropolis in which there had not been one dead. The cold weather had been looked to in vain as a means of repression for the disease; the spring and summer came, and the Londoners fell by the thousand a day.

On the 25th of December, 1739, began what is known as the Great Frost, which lasted for six weeks without break. The Thames was frozen over, an ox was roasted whole on the ice by London Bridge, and a fair was held on the solid river.

Let us, in conclusion, notice several notable events in modern French history, which have occurred at or about Christmas. It was on the 14th December, 1793, that Louis XVI was brought to the bar of the revolutionary tribunal, and put upon his trial for high treason against the State. It was on Christmas Day, 1799, that General Bonaparte caused himself to be proclaimed First Consul; it was on the 23d December, 1800, that, when on his way to the opera, an attempt was made to destroy the First Consul by means of an "infernal machine." On the 2d December, 1804, the First Consul placed the imperial crown upon his own head and the head of his wife; and on the same day, in the year 1852, his nephew, Louis Napoleon, struck his *coup d'état* and emerged from the rank of President of the French Republic into the dignity of an emperor. Christmas had yet something in store for the first emperor. On the 19th of December, 1812, Napoleon entered Paris by night, almost unattended, his presence scarcely noticed by the guards at the barriers. The shades of that half-million of men whom six months before he had led to the conquest of Russia shrouded him in, and he came back the ghost and the wreck of his former self from that dreadful battle against Nature and the wantonly aroused anger of Nature's hardiest sons, who had combined successfully to overthrow him. It was within three days of twenty-eight years from this time that the remains of the great emperor, having been brought from St. Helena, were interred, with splendid honor and a nation's admiration, in the Hospital of the Invalides at Paris. "I request," he said in his will, "that my body may repose on the banks of the Seine, among the people whom I have loved so well."

—Victoria has another grandson.

—The Dominion has 39,160 troops.

—Pollard calls Mrs. Jeff. Davis "brawny."

—San Francisco has another squatter war.

—The London *Times* now sells for three pence.

—New York has at last a moral opera bouffe.

—"Not for Joseph" is now rendered Not for Moses."

—An asylum for insane murderers is now suggested.

—Phillips thinks it is never too late to impeach.

—Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault are to retire from the stage.

—Carlotta Patti has been singing at Versailles.

—Parepa has got as far east as Cleveland, Ohio.

—New Bedford has a "velocipede rink" in an attic.

—Josh Billings is not appreciated at the West.

—A $10,000 sheep has died in Genesee county, New York.

—The crown of laurel placed on Rossini's coffin was originally from trees growing at the tombs of Virgil and of Tasso.

—Franz Abt received only nine dollars in Germany for his two most popular songs, and thinks he can make more by coming to this country, which he intends to do.

—Some of the white men of Charleston have given Riley, the negro who has been so persecuted for voting the Democratic ticket, a purse of $630.

—An Ohio landlord dropped dead of apoplexy while caning an overcoat thief. The latter remarked that it was the judgment of Heaven, and walked off with the coat.

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GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.
FANCY BORDERED LINEN HDKFS.
EAR MUFFS AND MUFFLERS.
WRIST COMFORTERS, OF SILK AND WOOL.
SILK SUSPENDERS.
SHIRT STUDS AND SLEEVE BUTTONS.
HEMSTITCHED LINEN HDKFS.
DRIVING GLOVES, ETC. ETC.

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Above Chesnut street. 12 19 J1

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Department for Supplying the City with Water, for the Purpose of Purchasing and Erecting Two Pumping Engines for the Twenty-fourth Ward Water Works.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of ninety-five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department for Supplying the City with Water, for the purpose of purchasing and erecting two pumping engines for the Twenty-fourth Ward Water Works, said sum to be reimbursed out of a loan to be hereafter created, and warrants for the same shall be drawn by the Chief Engineer of the Water Department, in conformity with existing ordinances.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this eighteenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 21 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Repeal the Provisions in the Ordinance Making an Appropriation to the Controllers of Public Schools, approved March 4, 1868.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the proviso attached to Item No. 359 of the ordinance making an appropriation to the Controllers of Public Schools for 1868, approved March 4, 1868, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same relates to transfers therefrom.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this eighteenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 21 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS,
Office No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 21st instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Eighth street, from Thompson to Master street, the said sewer to be of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city, and any excess to be paid by the owners of property.

When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in act of Assembly approved May 8, 1868.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
12 19 2t] Chief Commissioner of Highways.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND TRENTON RAILROAD, COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:20 and 8 A. M., and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $4.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. and 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 5 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $4.25.
At 11:30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9:45 A. M., 4, 6:30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 11:30 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:45 A. M. 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Rainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 23, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office No. 837, corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:30 A. M., 1:40, and 9:00 P. M.	
Fast Line	11:30 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12:00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	3:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:30 A. M., 3:40 and 7:10 P. M.	
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	10:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Tourlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Ferryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Tourlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15 and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Through Tickets to Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail, 9:35 A. M., Express, 2:20 P. M., Express, 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M. stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 528 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:40 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M. and 5 P. M. Leave Chester at 6:50 and 11:30 A. M., 4:30 and 7:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6:25 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 3:00 P. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:35 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8:00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:50 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., connect at B. C Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 19] HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:15 A. M and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 5:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

9 15 WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the Interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Winter Passenger Trains leave the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuyl

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A DISORDERLY CROWD AND HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—At a few minutes after 12 o'clock this morning a crowd of roughs went into the National Hotel, on Market street, above Seventeenth, and ordered drinks. While standing in the bar-room they raised a row, and on being ordered out of the place by Mr. Albright, the proprietor, they assaulted him with tumblers. He ran behind his bar, and pulling out a pistol discharged it. The scoundrels then took to their heels and ran out Market street, Above Eighteenth street they were accosted by Mr. Mark Richardson, who was standing in front of his residence. Two of them ran at him and relieved him of his watch. The crowd continued on their way to Twentieth street, where they were all arrested by a squad of policemen who had been attracted to the scene by the discharge of the pistol. The fellow who stole the watch then dropped the article. This movement was seen by a policeman. The whole party, six in number, were locked up for the night, and this morning Alderman Jones heard the case. They were all identified by Mr. Albright, and two of them, giving the names of Lawrence Nugent and Patrick Shanley, were recognized by Mr. Richardson as having stolen his watch. They were held in $2000 bail for highway robbery, and the remainder, whose names are Francis Magnire, John Lynch, Michael Freel, and Thomas Teenan, were bound over in $1000 for assault and battery and inciting to riot.

A CUTTING AFFAIR.—On Saturday night Thomas Jordan and another young colored man, both somewhat intoxicated, were walking up Lombard street, near Seventh, when they were met by Thomas Kearney, a colored shoemaker, residing at No. 517 S. Seventh street, against whom Jordan pushed his companion. Kearney remonstrated against this rude treatment, and some high words were bandied between them, when Kearney abruptly left them and walked towards his shop. Jordan and his companion followed, apologizing to him. Kearney, however, went into his basement, and shortly returning, walked towards the two men. When within a few feet of them he suddenly sprang on Jordan, cut at him with some sharp instrument, and at once fled. Jordan fell to the ground, weak from loss of blood. He was carried into a store near by, where it was discovered that his throat was cut from under the left ear to a point directly under the chin. The wounded man was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital. A few minutes after the commission of the crime Officer McGeary, of the Third District, went to Kearney's residence and arrested him, and he was committed to jail by Alderman Carpenter to await the result of Jordan's injuries.

THE BOARD OF SURVEYS.—The regular stated meeting of the Board of Surveys was held this morning at 10 o'clock. The following sewers were ordered to be constructed:—2 feet 6-inch sewer on Ash street, between Girard avenue and Widdy street; 10-inch pipe on Pine street, between Sixth and Seventh streets; 3 feet sewer on Twenty-second street, between Race and Summer streets; 2 feet 6 inch sewer on Twentieth street, between Coates and Brown streets; 2 feet 6-inch sewer on Montgomery avenue, between Girard avenue and Richmond street. A resolution to place Walden street in the Tenth ward upon the city plan was agreed to. Plans of the line and curb regulations of the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th sections of the Twenty fifth ward were approved.

The plan of the wharf lines of the Schuylkill river, between South street and Fairmount dam, was presented by Mr. Shedaker, and, upon his motion, ordered to be advertised for hearing at the next stated meeting. Adjourned.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.—The contrast between the streets yesterday morning and on Saturday evening was very striking indeed. People late out Saturday night went home feeling that they were going to have a fine Sunday, but how disappointed they were on arising and peeping out of their windows! It was a picture to dampen the ardor of even church goers. The pavements, the streets, and the trees were one sheet of ice. In addition to this there was a slight falling of rain, which froze as it fell. One who was compelled to make his appearance on the street found himself in the position of the mouse who tried to climb to the top of a glass jar—every step in advance was followed by two of retrogression. He undoubtedly would gain the point for which he started, but on the way he was sometimes on his feet, sometimes on his back, sometimes on his marrow-bones, and frequently on the bald spot with which his head is crowned. Altogether, the day was one the like of which we do not wish to see again.

MORE LIGHT WANTED ON DELAWARE AVENUE.—Lately the fact that more lights are wanted on Delaware avenue has been frequently demonstrated. Scarcely a night passes without the police being called upon to render assistance to some unfortunate individual who has walked overboard. On Saturday night the Harbor Police were the means of preventing six men walking into the Delaware. They were slightly inebriated, and, going down the cross streets, would have undoubtedly walked into the river. The points at which these men were stopped were Walnut, Arch, Race, and Shippen streets. At these streets the river washes up against Delaware avenue, and on a dark night it is impossible to see the danger until actually too late. The city authorities should attend to this matter immediately.

A HUCKSTER IN TROUBLE.—Abram Petrowski is a huckster, who on Saturday stopped his horse and cart in front of the store of Philip Donohue, on Market street, near Thirty-sixth, and, picking up a barrel of flour, deposited it in his vehicle. He then drove off, followed by Mr. Donohue and a policeman, who overtook him at Thirty-second street. In his cart was found a lot of pork, butter, and apples, of which he could give no satisfactory account. He was held for a further hearing by Alderman Maule.

STOLE A HORSE AND CARRIAGE.—On Saturday afternoon Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, while making calls, hitched his horse and carriage to a post on South Broad street. After entering a dwelling, John E. Clark, hailing from Chester county, jumped into the vehicle and drove off. He was captured at Fifteenth and Lombard streets by Constable O'Donnell, when he said he was drunk and did not mean to steal the team. He was taken before Alderman Patchel and was sent below for trial.

STABLES ROBBED.—Last night the carriage house of W. H. Merrick, on School lane, near the Norristown Railroad, was broken into and robbed of three horse-blankets, a fox robe, and a leopard robe, valued at $100.

On the night of the 15th inst. thieves entered the stables of Powers & Weightman, at Ridge avenue and James street, and stole three blankets.

YOUNG THIEVES.—Henry Planer, Henry Robison, and Samuel Bowler were arrested on Saturday, charged with stealing a number of pocket-books from a store at Fifth and Shippen streets. At the time of their arrest these youths were disposing of the plunder at ten cents apiece. Alderman Tittermary committed them to prison.

THE POULTRY EXHIBITION.—The annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Poultry Association was opened this morning at Horticultural Hall. There are hundreds of varieties of chickens, birds, etc., in the hall, and the display is by far the finest ever given in this city. The exhibition will continue open day and evening during the remainder of the present week.

SLIGHT FIRE.—At 4 o'clock this morning a slight fire occurred at the marble manufactory of Gaiss & Co., Twenty-first street and Ridge avenue.

BUTLER.

A Cleveland Clergyman Wakes Up the Wrong Man.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, Dec. 19.

Rev. Mr. Strong, Cleveland, Ohio.—SIR:—I have read your sermon on Thanksgiving day, which, being a sort of secular Sabbath, seems to have caused you to use the pulpit for the purpose of personal viturpation in the interest of capital and the money changers, whom our Divine Master drove out of God's holy temple with a scourge of small cords. Nay, He expelled therefrom those who sold doves—an innocent occupation compared with that of the gold gamblers and speculators to whom you seem to have given the benefit of the sanctuary.

It seems you were not even aware of the facts upon which you predicated your personal attack, from the pulpit, upon myself by name, and the majority of the Republican Representatives in Congress. There was no proposition to tax the bonds, only the income derived from them, as the Government has always done. That proposition did not go to a committee for consideration, but the committee was ordered to bring in a bill to make that proposition law. As I assume, if you had known the facts, you would not have borne "false witness against your neighbors." I send you with this note a copy of my speech, which, if you will read carefully, will show you what was proposed, and also an extract from a letter in reply to a gentleman who, while he was disposed to criticise, was just enough to endeavor to find out what my views were before he condemned them. Pardon me, reverend sir. If your sermon had not been sent me in the Cleveland *Herald*, marked, I should not have troubled you with a reply at all, and even now I should class the publication with the lucubrations of "Brick Pomeroy" and "Dennis O'Flaherty," which you will find printed on the back of your sermon, did I not suppose you were honestly mistaken, and might be willing to be set right.

Respectfully, BENJ. F. BUTLER.

P. S.—I should be pleased to hear from a sermon on this text—"Why dost thou judge thy brother? or why dost thou set at nought thy brother? for we shall all stand before the judgment seat of Christ."

WISE.

The ex-Governor Gets His Property Back—What Will He Do with the Negroes?

From the Richmond Dispatch of Saturday.

The property of ex-Governor Wise, in Princess Anne county, Virginia, which has been in the possession of the Government, and occupied by squatting negroes for several years, has at length been restored to its owner, but in a wretchedly dilapidated condition. The restoration is made under the order from the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, bearing date Oct. 9, 1866, from which we make the following extract:—

"It appearing that certain parcels of abandoned lands are yet borne upon the returns of this bureau in some of the States, and unconditional amnesty and pardon for participation in the Rebellion having been declared by the President of the United States, it is directed that all lands and tenements held by this bureau as abandoned be restored to the owner thereof, except in cases where the Government has acquired the title by due process of law."

Governor Wise will have to get the negroes off as best he can—the Government will not assist him.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Dec. 21.—The Cattle market was moderately active this week, and prices were higher. 1900 head arrived and sold at 9¼@10¾c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 12@15c. for choice show cattle; 8@9c. for fair to good; and 5@7½c. ₩ lb gross for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
95, Owen Smith, Western, 7@15, gr.
110, A. Christy & Bro., Western, 8@9, gr.
45, Dengler & McCleese, Chester co., 7½@8¼, gr.
50, P. McFillen, Western, 8@9¾, gr.
75, P. Hathaway, Western, 7@8¾, gr.
60, Jas. S. Kirk, Chester county, 7@8½, gr.
100, James McFillen, Western, 8@9, gr.
40, E. S. McFillen, Chester county, 8@9, gr.
115, Ullman & Bachman, Western, 7@12, gr.
145, Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 7@9, gr.
152, Mooney & Smith, Western, 7½@11, gr.
86, Thos. Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 5½@8½, gr.
60, H. Chain, Western Penna., 5@9½, gr.
150, John Smith & Bro., Ohio, 7@10¾, gr.
50, L. Frank, Western, 6¼@7½, gr.
80, Frank & Schomberg, Western, 6½@9¼, gr.
30, Hope & Co., Chester co., 6½@8¾, gr.
60, M. Dryfoos & Co., Virginia, 5@8, gr.
55, Elcon & Co., Virginia, 6@7, gr.
57, Blum & Co., Virginia, 5@8, gr.
27, B. Baldwin, Chester co., 7@8, gr.
32, D. Branson, Chester co., 5½@7½, gr.
53, Chandler & Alexander, Ches. co., 7@9, gr.
81, A. Kemble, Chester co., 7@9½, gr.
19, L. Horn, Delaware, 6@7, gr.
45, John McArdle, Western, 5@8, gr.
19, Jesse Miller, 7@9, gr

Hogs were in demand. 5000 head sold at the different yards at $12@12 50 ₩ 100 pounds net.

Cows were without change. 150 head sold at $50@90 for cow and calf and $45@75 ₩ head for springers.

Sheep were also in fair demand. 8000 head sold at 4@6½c. ₩ pound gross, as to condition.

New York Money Market.

From the Tribune.

"The advance of 10 per cent in New York Central during the past week has been due more to large shorts interest in the stock than to any concerted movement to advance the prices. The President of the road, with his family, own over $15 000 000, and of the remaining $13,000 000 not $4,000,000 is afloat in the street to make the deliveries for brokers' transactions. A moderately dull market, like that of the past three weeks, is easily sufficient to make a short interest, ranging from 50,000 to 100,000 shares, and the holders of the floating stock have only to wait and see the bears advance the prices from 5 to 10 per cent., and sell out to them in two or three months. The permanent holders are not affected by these sudden fluctuations, as they have too much confidence in the management to sell at any price the stock has yet reached. Before Mr. Vanderbilt took the road it supported numberless leeches and the entire Albany lobby, and made small dividends to the stockholders; now all the deadheads are cut off, and the expenses cut down in all the departments without affecting the efficiency of the road, the savings of the last year alone having been sufficient to pay the dividends made. The large amount of real estate that from time to time has been purchased by the company, and the improvements made by double tracking the road, have all been paid out of earnings and the stockholders now have the accumulated profits of the road since the consolidation, so that the Tribune estimates the value of the stock at 140 on the showing of the books. Representations have been made to him by prominent stockholders that this large surplus should be divided. It is not known what the response will be, but as long as the road remains under present control, the chances of a successful bear campaign is the stock is not very flattering, as the stock is being constantly absorbed, and the bulk of it has passed beyond speculators' control."

From the Herald.

"Money been at plump seven nearly all last week. On Monday and Tuesday, notwithstanding the bank statement of the previous week, which exhibited a loss of over five millions in legal-tenders, some exceptional loans were made at six. Subsequently to these days the stories of the locking-up scheme having been circulated, rates stiffened and seven per cent. currency was the lowest figure at which loans could be obtained, the market working more and more closely until Friday and Saturday morning, when seven per cent. gold was paid, money even then not being obtained without considerable running around, and many borrowers paying a commission over and above the interest for the accommodation they sought. After one o'clock on Saturday the market experienced a sudden relief, and towards the close of business more was offering than there were applicants for, the rate settling to seven per cent. currency."

—They say in Paris that the Spanish revolution is without a beginning, but, unluckily, without an end.

—"The Wayside Gallows" is the title of a photographic view taken by a Colorado artist who followed in the steps of the Vigilantes.

PARTICULAR PROCLAMATION!

NOW is the time! We told you so. Never were clothes to be had so low.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

TOLD you so, and tell you again—" Plenty of clothes for boys and men!

LET IT BE UNDERSTOOD!

WE'RE going to take stock! That is the reason We sacrifice goods at the present season.

WON'T BE UNDERSOLD!

THE public needn't again be told That we don't intend to be undersold!

READY FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

HURRY along! Don't be afraid, We've marked things down for the Holiday trade.

A SUIT FOR EVERY BODY!

PRICES Reduced!!! Come and enjoy An elegant suit for each man and each boy!

A $30 Suit	reduced to	$22
A $ 8 Suit	reduced to	$18
A $25 Suit	reduced to	$16
A $20 Overcoat	reduced to	$60
A $25 Overcoat	reduced to	$18

NOW FOR THE BOY!

The Boy's $12 Suit	reduced to	$8
The Boy's $18 Overcoat	reduced to	$11

Everything else in preportionate reduction.

COME AND SEE.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

GREAT BROWN HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

THIRD EDITION

DISASTER.

A Fatal Boiler Explosion in Vermont.

THE HAVANA MARKETS.

A Fire at Saco, Maine.

SACO, Dec. 21.—A destructive fire occurred here last night. It originated in the York Hotel, which, with the stables and outbuildings, were destroyed, many of the occupants barely escaping with their lives. The fire extended to the stables of the Saco House, the bake house, Dowhing's barber shop, the American House, Tilbey's tenement, and several smaller buildings, which were all destroyed. The York Hotel was owned by Rice & Pike, and partially insured in the Merchants', of Providence. The American House and bakery were owned by Bryant & Jordan. The total loss is $30,000, partially insured.

Slight Fires.

TROY, Dec. 21.—Jonathan Dennison's steam saw mill, at Berlin, in this county, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. Loss, $3000; no insurance.

Haswell & Mosher's lumber yard, at West Troy, was set on fire last night, and lumber to the value of $6000 destroyed. Fully insured.

Obituary.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 21.—Rev. William O'Reilly, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, in Newport, and Vicar-General of the diocese of Hartford, died suddenly on Sunday morning.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.—Andrew Reilly, a prominent railroad contractor of this State, who was known in Pennsylvania and the East, died here on Saturday evening.

Boiler Explosion and Loss of Life.

RUTLAND, Vt., Dec. 21.—On Saturday afternoon, by the explosion of a steam boiler at the marble excavation work in West Rutland, Amos Powers, engineer, was killed, and four workmen badly though not fatally injured.

FROM EUROPE.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 21—P. M.—Consols, 92¼ for money and account; United States five-twenties, 73¾; Erie Railroad, 25¾; Illinois Central, 95.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21—P. M.—Cotton firm. California wheat, 11s. 11d. Pork quiet.

LONDON, Dec. 21—P. M.—Tallow, 19s. 3d. Cotton at Havre is firmer, both on the spot and to arrive; sales on the spot at 124f., and to arrive, 122½f.

The Havana Markets.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Dec. 19—Sugar advancing; American, in tierces, 18¼@18¾c.; in tins, 19½@20c. Flour flat. Butter active at 39@40c. Bacon firmer at 17¼@18c. Wax heavy; yellow, 8@8½c.; white, 9½@10c. Petroleum active at 3½@4c. Potatoes advancing; sales at 4@4¼. Hams are in demand at 16@18. Freights quiet. Sugars nominal; small sales. Clayed Molasses active at 4¾@5; Muscovado, 5¾@6. Exchanges on London, 18@18¼; Paris, 3@4; United States, long sight, currency, 20½@19½ discount; do., short sight, 19½@18½ discount; gold exchange, long sight, 6@7; short sight, 8½@9 premium.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Cotton firm at 25½c. Flour dull and declined 5@10c.; 8000 barrels sold; State at $6@8; Ohio $7@9 60; Western, $6@8; choice, $8 75@10; Southern, $7@9; California, $5 50@11 50. Wheat dull. Corn heavy; sales of 25,000 bushels at $1 12@1 14 for old, and 89c.@$1 for new. Oats heavy; sales of 35,000 bushels at 75½@73c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $27 50@27 75. Lard heavy at 16½@17¼c. Whisky dull.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, DEC. 21

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 City 6s, New	2d	100¾	100 sh Read R	49 1-16
$1000 5-20s '64, cp		107¼	do	ls. 49¼
49 sh Leh V R		55	do	030. 49¼
46 do		55	do	49
100 sh Read R	c.	48⅝	do	s3 wn. 49
100 do		48⅝	do	010.49 1-16
100 do	c.	47⅜	do	49
100 do	b10.	48⅝	do	030.49 3 16
100 do		48⅜	do	ls. 49
100 do		48⅜	do	b30. 49¼

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Leh 6s gold 1.is.		87½	50 sh Girard Bk	59
3 sh Leh V R		55	100 sh Read	48 94
25 sh Sch N Pf		20	100 do	48 91

—The daughter of a landlord of Warsaw thoughtlessly played a Polish air on the piano, and her father had to pay a fine of 300 roubles to insulted Russia.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 21.—Arrived yesterday, steamship Deutschland, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....DECEMBER 21.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....42 11 A. M.....53 2 P. M.....59

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Triumph, Rogers, Boston, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Marietta Hand, Norton, New Haven, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Lena Hume, Larkin, Eastport, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Sarah Fisher, Moore, Norfolk, J. Street & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Schr W. Walton, Reeves, from Boston, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Z. L. Adams, Robbins, from Boston, with mdse. to captain.
Schr E. F. Cabada, Swain, 7 days from Savannah, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr W. O Irish, Rathbun, from Jacksonville, with lumber to captain.
Schr Sussex, Mason, 2 days from Milford, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr J. Burley, Williams, 3 days from Norfolk, with shingles to G. H. Delk & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Saxon, Boggs, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 19th inst.

Barque Adeline C. Adams, Leavitt, hence, at Montevideo Oct. 26, and sailed same day for Buenos Ayres.

Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 19th inst.

Schrs H. A. Houghwout Prince; Lady Ellen, Doughty; Jas. Allderdice, Willis; C. S. Edwards, Allen, from Boston; Marion, Barber, from Portland; H. B. Hand, Taylor, and Aladdin, Ryan, from Bridgeport; Tyson, Brewer, and A. M. Aldridge, Parker, from Providence, all for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schrs Annie, hence, and J. E. Myers, from Woodbridge, N. J., at Richmond, Va., 17th inst.

Schrs J. W. Everman, Outen; D. Brittain Springer; and A. M. Aldridge, Robinson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 17th inst.

Schr Mary E. Banks, Gamage, loaded with guano for Baltimore, while hauling out of Antwood's Cay 23d ult., ran on her anchor and sunk; vessel and cargo a total loss. The captain, crew, and vessel's materials were saved and landed at Long Cay, Fortune Island. The M. E. B registered 112 tons, was built at Philadelphia in 1862, and hailed from Norfolk.

MOTTET'S

PURE OLIVE OIL,

IMPORTED BY

RICHARD H. WATSON,

No. 25 South FRONT Street,

12 21 mwsl2t[p] PHILADELPHIA

SOLE AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Proceedings of Congress To-day—The Reconstruction Committee—Everything Goes Over for the Recess.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

A Slim Attendance in the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—There were but 75 members in the House this morning, not enough to make a quorum. An attempt was made to do business, but the Speaker *pro tem.*, Mr. Washburne, declined to entertain any motion except one to adjourn. A large number of members will leave on the evening train to-day for their homes, and also several Senators.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Reconstruction Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Committee on Reconstruction to-day examined additional witnesses in the Georgia and Mississippi cases, and, without definite action, adjourned until the 5th day of January.

The Supreme Court

will adjourn on the 24th of December to the 4th day of January.

An Arkansas Investigation.

General Grant was at his headquarters this morning, having arrived early yesterday morning from Chicago. He has just sent General Babcock, of his staff, to Arkansas, for the purpose of investigating affairs in that section. Many complaints have been sent to General Grant of the lawless state of society there, and Babcock is ordered to examine into the matter and report.

A Delegation from Georgia

was before the Reconstruction Committee this morning urging that the present State Government be set aside. The committee heard statements from two or three members of the delegation.

Presidential Nominations.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate W. A. Lofland, as Collector of Internal Revenue for the First district, and Adolph Bouchard, Collector, and James Hart, Assessor for the Third district of Louisiana.

A Bill Approved.

The President has approved the bill giving cannon for the erection of a monument to General Kearney.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Mr. Sumner presented the petition of a mass meeting of colored people of Norfolk in favor of Mr. Sumner's bill to strike out the word "white" from the naturalization laws. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Sumner remarked that the naturalization laws were now the only laws of the United States containing the word "white," and he hoped that his bill to strike it out from them would be promptly passed.

Mr. Sumner presented also the memorials of the Universal Peace Union in behalf of the Indians.

Mr. Wilson presented a petition of soldiers of the Washington Soldiers' Home for the consolidation of soldiers' homes. Referred.

Mr. Corbett offered a resolution requesting the President to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to detail an officer to select sites for light houses on the coasts of Oregon, Washington Territory, and Alaska. Laid over.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill relating to the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. It provides that any judge of the Supreme Court may, after having attained the age of seventy years, resign, and shall thereafter while he lives, receive the same salary as when in active service, at the date of his resignation. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Thayer presented a remonstrance against the ratification of the Osage Indian treaty, except upon certain terms. Referred to Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Sumner offered two resolutions, one instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what has been done in pursuance of the resolution authorizing him to furnish each State a set of standard weights and measures on the metric system; and the other directing the Postmaster-General to give information of what has been done to furnish postal balances of the same kind.

Mr. Cameron presented a petition of tobacco manufacturers of Philadelphia for a change in the revenue laws. Referred.

Mr. Patterson (N. H.) introduced a bill to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Navy.

Mr. Rice called up his motion to add two members to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, as representatives of the South.

Mr. Corbett thought that if the committee was to be increased, there ought to be one member added from the Pacific coast, as a representative of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Wilson said that of the nine members now composing the committee, five were from the country west of the Mississippi. He thought it would do Senators from the Pacific coast no harm to be reminded that there was still a portion of the country east of the Mississippi.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Interior to report what Indian agents or superintendents are absent from their posts.

Mr. Thayer offered a resolution requesting the President to instruct the Special Commissioners who have examined the Pacific Railroad west of Omaha, to examine in the same way the Eastern division of it, and to report what amount is necessary to complete the road according to the legal standard of a first-class railroad.

Mr. Stewart objected to the consideration of the resolution, and it went over under the rule.

Mr. Howard offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate the report of the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches, as already requested by a resolution passed last July. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds, at 12:50 P. M the Senate adjourned to Tuesday, the 5th of January next.

House of Representatives.

E. B. Washburne, as Speaker pro tem., called the House to order.

Mr. Cullom asked leave to introduce several bills.

The Speaker said according to the order of Thursday none could be received.

A conversation took place as to whether such an order was adopted or not.

The Speaker was positive of the fact.

Mr. Van Wyck made his report from the Retrenchment Committee on the subject of the whisky frauds, etc.

The House then adjourned to the 5th of January.

—An aeronaut at San Francisco was dumped from his balloon at a height of 100 feet by the collapse of the machine.

READY THIS MORNING,

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER

OF THE

YOUNG FOLKS' NEWS.

The present number is a DOUBLE SHEET, and filled with Reading that will gladden the Young Folks, while the ENGRAVINGS will attract and please them. For sale by the News-dealers and Newsboys, and at the Office of Publication.

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DR. WISHART'S COLUMN.

DYSPEPSIA CURED for $1.

One box of Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills (which cost $1) are warranted to cure the most aggravated and long-standing case of Dyspepsia. Reader, we ask you a simple question. Is it wise to suffer all the agonizing torments of this wretched disease, when you can for the paltry sum of $1 be cured? They can be had of Dr. Wishart at his Great Family Medicine Store, No. 232 North Second street, Philadelphia, where an excellent and regular practising physician will be found in attendance, who can be consulted free of charge. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

For the benefit of the afflicted we insert the following certificates of cure which have been handed us for publication. Call and see the parties, and learn more concerning the efficacy of Dr. Wishart's wonderful remedies.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!

I, Elizabeth Branson, of Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Del., do certify that for one year and a half I suffered everything but death from that awful disease called Dyspepsia. My whole system was prostrated with weakness and nervous debility; I could not digest my food; if I ate even a cracker or the smallest amount of food, it would return just as I swallowed it; I became so costive in my bowels that I would not have a passage in less than from four and often eight days. Under this immense suffering my mind seemed entirely to give way. I had dreadful horror and evil forebodings. I thought everybody hated me, and I hated everybody; I could not bear my husband nor my own children, everything appeared to be horror-stricken to me; I had no ambition to do anything; I lost all my love of family and home; I would ramble and wander from place to place, but could not be contented. I felt that I was doomed to hell, and that there was no heaven for me, and was often tempted to commit suicide. So near was my whole nervous system destroyed, and also my mind, from that awful complaint, Dyspepsia, that my friends thought best to have me placed in Dr. Kirkbride's Hospital, at West Philadelphia. I remained there nine weeks, and thought I was a little better, but in a few days my dreadful complaint was raging as bad as ever. Hearing of the wonderful cures performed by Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and his treatment for Dyspepsia, my husband called on Dr. Wishart and stated my case to him. He said he had no doubt he could cure me. So in three days after I called and placed myself under the Doctor's treatment, and in two weeks I began to digest my food, and felt that my disease was fast giving way, and I continued to recover for about three months, and at the present time I enjoy perfect health of body and mind, and I most sincerely return my thanks to a merciful God and Dr. Wishart, and to his Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, that saved me from an insane asylum and a premature grave. All persons suffering with Dyspepsia are at liberty to call on me or write, as I am willing to do all the good I can for suffering humanity. ELIZABETH BRANSON,

Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Delaware.

DR. WISHART'S Office, No. 232 N. Second street, Philadelphia

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!

DR. WISHART:—I have been a constant sufferer with Dyspepsia for the last eighteen years, during which time I cannot say that I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more aggravated than at others, and then it seemed it would be a great relief to die. I had at all times an unpleasant feeling in my head, but latterly my sufferings so much increased that I became almost unfit for business of any kind; my mind was continually filled with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and if I attempted to change their current by reading, at once a sensation of icy coldness in connection with a dead weight, as it were, rested upon my brain; also a feeling of sickness would occur at the stomach, and great pain to my eyes, accompanied with which was the continual fear of losing my reason. I also experienced great lassitude, debility, and nervousness, which made it difficult to walk by day or sleep at night. I became averse to society, and disposed only to seclusion, and, having tried the skill of a number of eminent physicians of various schools, finally came to the conclusion that, for this disease, at my present age, forty-five years, there was no cure in existence. But, through the interference of Divine Providence, to whom I devoutly offer my thanks, I at last found a sovereign remedy in your Dyspepsia Pills and Tar Cordial, which seem to have effectually removed almost the last trace of my long list of ailments and bad feelings, and in their place health, pleasure, and contentment are my every-day companions. JAMES M. SAUNDERS.

No. 453 N. Second street, Philadelphia, formerly of Woodbury, N. J.

Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 232 N. Second street, Philadelphia.

DR. WISHART has treated, in the past two years, over ten thousand patients for Dyspepsia in its various forms, and in every case, where the medicine was taken as directed, it made a perfect cure. A number of the above cases had been treated by the most eminent physicians in this country and in Europe, and pronounced incurable, but under Dr. WISHART'S treatment were soon restored to perfect health.

DR. WISHART'S Store and Office, No. 232 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—All consultations and examinations free of charge. 12 21

FIFTH EDITION

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Paraguayan War—The American Fleet at Asuncion—The London "Times" on Johnson's Message.

By Atlantic Cable.

LISBON, Dec. 21.—The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived here with dates from that city to Dec. 16. The war news is meagre, there having been no fighting since the last advices. General Argollo, of the allied troops, was advancing his command to invest the Paraguayans at Asuncion. Rear-Admiral Davis of the American navy, with several vessels of his fleet, had gone up the river Parana to Asuncion. He was accompanied by the American Minister, McMahon, and they will demand satisfaction from the Paraguayan Government for outrages against the American flag.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Steamers which have arrived within the last two days bring out the annual message of President Johnson. The *Times* of this morning in its comments refers to the President's stubbornness, denounces his repudiation proposition, and approves the action of the Senate and House in their disposal of the document.

Women's Rights in the West.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.—The Women's Suffrage Association in this city are actively engaged in getting signatures to memorials to Congress and the State Legislature, praying for the privilege of voting. A memorial to Congress, signed by over two thousand persons, will be forwarded to-day. The Association holds a meeting weekly and considerable general interest is manifested.

The expedition of Colonel Carpenter, which left Fort Wallace last month, has returned. No evidence was found of Indians being in General Sheridan's rear, and no fears are felt of further trouble north of Arkansas this winter.

Prize-Fight.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—A prize-fight came off to-day at Sheepshead bay, L. I., between Pat Murphy and Ned Riley, for $200. Sixteen rounds were fought in fifty-nine minutes, Riley being the winner. Both men were badly punished. No arrest, were made in connection with the affair.

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning, Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	100½	Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	80
N. Y. and Erie R.	37½	Chi. and R. I. R.	110
Ph. and Rea. R.	49	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	111
Alton. S. and N. L. R.	87½	Gold	135
Cle. and Pitt. R.	84	Market steady.	
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	77¾		

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia, from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6:25 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:35 P. M., 4:00 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., will stop at B. O. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. O. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., and transfer at B. O. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon their arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:35 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., connect at B. O. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 10[p] HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7:25, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train, and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¾ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 9 A. M., 3, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:10 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40 and 10:40

EVENING TELEGRAPH—SUPPLEMENT

VOL. X.—No 146. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1868. TRIPLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

OUR CHRISTMAS TURKEY.

It was Christmas Eve, and our little drawing-room looked snug and bright as a room could look. It was not by any means a difficult apartment to light, being somewhat less than fourteen feet square, the spacious bow-window not included, and, execrable as is suburban gas, you might have seen to read the most dimly-printed penny paper in our most distant corner. But small as was the room, it was the sort of evening that would have made you instinctively draw your chair close up to the cheerful fire that went blazing up the Lilliputian chimney. By the way it crackled, you could tell there was a bitter frost outside; you might have guessed it, too, by the marked difference of temperature you experienced in the aforesaid bow-window. Suburban window-frames would hardly carry off gold medals at universal exhibitions as triumphs of *menuiserie*. It was, indeed, most seasonable weather for any one who had a snug roof overhead, and credit with his coal merchant and tradespeople generally. With these and an easy mind, the intense cold without ought to have given but a keener zest to the quiet enjoyment within.

Unfortunately the minds of both my wife and myself were much disturbed. The fortunes of the morrow depended on the events of the night; and we were waiting expectant, in all the feverish anxiety of wishes unsatisfied and hopes deferred.

"Nine o'clock striking, John. Well, if it does not come in another hour I give it up."

"After all," said I, affecting a confidence I was very far from feeling, "the railway companies must have a great deal to do to night. Upon my word, now that I think of it, it's much more likely that they will deliver it the first thing to-morrow."

"Nonsense, John. You know that Uncle Wurzel said it should be here by Christmas Eve at latest, and he is quite sure to have kept the safe side, and sent it off in time."

It was our Christmas turkey that was in question—ours by promise and by gift, at least; although doubts, shadowy at first, had gone on gradually assuming consistency and shape, until we had nearly arrived at the conclusion that it must have become some one else's by right of capture. My wife's uncle, old Mr. Wurzel of Westrepps, had promised to contribute to our Christmas dinner one of the primest of his celebrated breed of Norfolk turkeys. In the hospitality of our hearts we had immediately taken steps accordingly.

The fated turkey being, as we fondly imagined, provided, we had immediately bidden the guests to come and feast on him. Our little dining-room was but a small edition of the drawing-room; and even when four chairs were arranged round its dwarf table, there was but scant space left for the evolutions of our plump maid-servant. So the invitations issued were perforce limited to two; these were addressed, first to my friend Quilter, whose articles to an eminent solicitor had just expired, and who was "looking about him" with a view to starting on his own account; and secondly, to my wife's cousin Palette, a zealous artist, who hoped one day to take high rank as an historical painter, and who meantime left no opportunity of making a study of the passions. Quilter, as I knew, had thrown over several other engagements to come to us, for he had told me so; and as for Palette, he was the most frank of men, and had had small scruple in intimating to us that he looked forward with at least as much pleasure to a meeting with the Westrepps turkey as to the reunion with his cousin and her husband.

For Westrepps is and has from time immemorial been famed for its turkeys; and Mr. Wurzel has made a reputation by them, as his neighbor, the late Lord Leicester, has done by his sheep. In autumn you see them trooping by hundreds over the wheat stubble, and through the rick-yards among the falling grains. They pass a brief but a happy life in that Norfolk Eden, gorging and regorging their portly persons. When cut down in their golden prime, and despatched to the London market, they enjoy a posthumous triumph as the crowning glories of the choicest stalls in Leadenhall. Roasted, and reposing on a monster dish, overbearing in death as in life, they almost elbow the less substantial fare from a modest-sized table; and next day, when it reappears grilled and peppered, the very thigh has more substance to show than a leg of black-faced Welsh mutton. No wonder, then, with so much at stake, that we felt anxious and depressed. We felt that, if our looked-for guest should not arrive in time, we should have but a blank board and blank faces round it at our little Christmas merry-making.

How we longed and listened as each footfall on the pavement echoed clear and loud in the frosty air! How we hoped that it might pause, and, turning in at our little doorway, be followed by the peal of the clanging bell. Thanks to the liberal arrangements at St. Martin's-le-Grand, we had a postal delivery about once in each twenty minutes; and when we heard the postman ply knocker or pull bell-wire anywhere in the neighborhood, how anxiously we waited, in some vague hope of an explanation that we felt to be impossible. I believe we had some undefined idea that the mighty fowl might have been despatched at the eleventh hour by pattern post, and be delivered with his blue drumsticks hanging out at one end of the parcel, and his red wattles depending from the other. Ours is a semi-detached *maisonette*, and the gravel walks that lead up to our door and to our neighbor's are merely separated by a low wire railing; consequently, when a foot treads on either, it is heard with equal distinctness in one house and the other, and for a moment it remains matter of speculation for which the new comer is bound. Twice was the cup of hope raised to our lips by such a footfall, and twice was it dashed down again, as we woke to the painful truth that the errand was not to us. Once a sustained conversation carried on in the neighboring garden boiled up my wife's excitement to fever point, and at last, declaring that it was evident that there was some mistake which wanted clearing up, she insisted on my going out to examine the night and be in the way to rectify any misunderstanding.

The voices of the night came from the servant next door and a railway porter. Notwithstanding the extreme lowness of the temperature, he seemed to have been lightening with some passing gallantries a conversation which must have been of a business character, in so far as it regarded a hamper which lay at their feet. On my emerging, the young lady made a snatch at the hamper, and cut short the dialogue with an irate slam of the door. The young man glanced malignantly at me from under the gas-lamp, and seemed to be breathing something the very reverse of the good will supposed to be congenial to the especial season of love and charity. A sudden thought struck me. Providence had sent me, not the turkey, unluckily, but perhaps the means of relieving our minds about it. I suppœnaed the sulky official with a sixpence, whereupon he smoothed his frowns and consented to step into the witness-box and be examined. His answers were at first vague and extremely unsatisfactory:—

"The 'ad 'ad a many turkeys through their 'ands that day, ay, and mayhap for ten days or a fortnight back. They 'ad all been a-leavin' turkeys heverywhere hall over the place."

Questioned further, he had heard no complaint of any being delivered anywhere at wrong addresses. Thought it was the parties that they went astray from that was more likely to make complaints of that sort than the parties they came to by mistake. Had left one himself at Victoria Villas—the joint name of the twin residences inhabited by the Bobsbys and myself—that one was addressed to Mr. Bobsby; "but I'm sure I see another at the station ticketed for Victoria Villas, perhaps two. I don't rightly remember the names on them; but as that one was for Mr. Bobsby, why them ones in course would be for you. Anyhow, they've all been delivered somewhere; for there were none laying at the station when I came away."

So far the porter; and I re-entered the house, with my mind, as I believed, somewhat enlightened, but certainly very far from pacified.

My wife and I talked the matter over, and arrived, not very reluctantly perhaps, at the same conclusion which the communicative porter seemed to have come to. If two turkeys had really been left at Bobsby's, why, one of them must of course be ours. Who ever heard of a couple of turkeys coming lawfully to the larder of a little semi-detached villa? We never had thought much of the Bobsbys. Bobsby himself was certainly a quiet, unassuming-looking little man, with a not unpleasant face. But then he habitually came home late in the evening, and at the most irregular hours. Either his business was a disreputable one, and his deeds of the darkness, or his habits were intolerably dissipated. Whether criminal or only vicious, he was in any case a hypocrite, and the most undesirable of neighbors. My wife decidedly inclined to pronounce him criminal. The truth is, that Mrs. Bobsby glorified in an endless variety of the most dazzling toilets, and a wealth of dress and lavish profusion of colors that set expense and good taste alike at defiance. It was therefore much more probable that Bobsby earned enough by his ill-gotten gains to gratify the follies of both, than that he neglected his business, and launched out in simple dissipation. Even when my wife had condescended to question our servants casually on the subject she could get little information. Our maids and those next door happened to be at feud; but our servant had heard from those on the other side that all that Bobsby's servants could say about the matter was that they had good wages, paid punctually, and that Bobsby was in business in the city. So of course we kept the Bobsbys at arm's length, and my wife repelled some off-hand advances that Mrs. Bobsby threatened us with, with a chilling dignity that is all her own.

It was clear, then, that Bobsby was just the man to embezzle his neighbor's turkey. What steps to take towards its recovery was quite another thing. It was a delicate matter to tax a well-to-do householder with a theft, and that, too, upon bare suspicion. But, on the other hand, time pressed. To say nothing of the importance to us of having the matter decided early next day, if we hoped to meet our bird at dinner, if a crime had really been committed, the *pièce de conviction* might by that time have vanished altogether.

"Wait till morning, at all events," recommended my wife, after we had discussed the matter and the chance of our discussing the turkey in all its bearings—"wait till to-morrow. Mr. Quilter and Frank Palette come down early to have a long afternoon at the Palace. We live near Sydenham, and Quilter knows the law, and will conduct the case for us."

So we retired to rest, and laid our heads on the pillow, firmly pledged by this time to a faith in the guilt of Bobsby. We had a broken night, as might be expected. The victims of a foul crime could hardly sleep peacefully under the same roof with the perpetrators of it. Next morning we rose late, and seated ourselves at breakfast, worn and anxious, with what appetites we might. We had trifled with eggs and toast, and sent them away, when our olfactory organs became conscious of a marked, and not an unpleasant odor. We smiled and sniffed; there was no mistaking it. As often on previous occasions, it let us into the secret of what was going on in our neighbor's kitchen. Early as it was a turkey was roasting there.

"Please, sir," just then exclaimed our excited cook, heedless of ceremony, and plunging head foremost into the room—"please, sir, them Bobsbys is a cookin' of our turkey, and I've been out, and a looking in at them; and—and—and there's another a lying on the dresser."

I rose, rather excited myself, I must confess, but I expressed myself with deliberation and severity.

"In any other circumstances, Mrs. Brown, I should consider it beneath contempt to play the spy upon a neighbor, whatever I may think of his general conduct. If I do it now, it is only in discharge of a duty that I owe to society and to ourselves, in bringing him, if necessary, to condign punishment. I believe I could swear anywhere to a Westrepps turkey, and shall proceed to satisfy myself at once as to the question of this Bobsby's guilt or innocence."

"Yes, yes, for goodness' sake go at once," exclaimed my wife; and putting on my hat, I sauntered out at the door, down the little gravel walk, and then leisurely back again; gazing the while steadfastly into the kitchen next door. The turkey then revolving on the spit was, for judicial circumstances, beyond the reach of satisfactory identification, but the companion bird, reposing on the dresser, illuminated by the full blaze of the glowing fire, his points, his shape, his plumpness—he was a Westrepps fowl all over. I felt that I could swear to him among a thousand. "O come; this is really too much of a good thing. I am to look on turkeyless, while that splendid bird, almost a member of the family too, is handled familiarly by strangers!"

"A merry Christmas to you, and many of them Brown," said and repeated a duet of friendly voices, and Quilter and Palette came stalking into the little garden. I took Quilter and Palette into the house, and had the satisfaction of pouring my tale of sorrow and anger into sympathizing ears. As I had foreseen, they showed themselves at least as indignant as ourselves, Palette gave forcible expression to his feelings, with the most elaborate studied dramatic features to match. After the first outburst, it was very different with Quilter. Here was an opening for the display of his professional sagacity. To bring the culprit to justice and the turkey to table would be a triumph of his powers, and at the same time give the bird a zest that no sauce that artiste had ever projected could come up to. He threw himself heart and soul into the case. He put myself, my wife, and our maids through the most searching of examinations. He collected and arranged the facts, and drew from them deductions most fatal to the character of Bobsby. But "The proofs—the proofs!" he said, impatiently. "You profess yourselves willing to swear to the turkey. I do not see that you can do more than identify the breed. You see you never knew the individual personally. If we could manage to trace him, indeed. I'll just step down to the railway, and take the evidence of all the porters; extra-judicially, you know. You'd better show me the turkey before I go. His personal traits will guide me in any questions I may have to put to them."

So we took him out into the garden, and armed him with an opera glass, and Mrs. Bobsby, watchful at her first front window, detected him, as she believed, and with my connivance, ogling her chignoned maid servant, and bounced down stairs accordingly. Meantime Quilter had been looking about him. He stretched his arm over the partition fence, and picked up the torn fragment of an address card.

"In an inquiry of this kind, nothing, however trivial apparently, is unimportant," he remarked; and then, as he read off the inscription, he turned round to me, ill-concealed triumph beaming from his sharp grey eyes. "What did you say was the name of that Norfolk farm?"

"The farm?—oh! Westrepps. Why do you ask?"

"And you say that you have had nothing at all sent you from there lately?"

"Why, of course, I'll swear they sent that turkey, and old Bobsby stopped it."

"O yes; of course they did. But nothing else, I mean?"

"No; nothing whatever."

"Very good, then. By Jove! we have him! You may send round and fetch a constable. I should say even for a first offense of the sort they can hardly give him less than a fortnight and hard labor. Look there!" And he held before my astonished eyes the damning evidence of Bobsby's guilt. The card, indeed, had been torn across, but on the half picked up was written, in bold characters, in old Mr. Wurzel's familiar hand, "From Westrepps Farm."

"Look here," suggested Palette, who had hitherto left the affair in Quilter's hands. "You've carried the matter so far, and very creditable to you it is; but if you go handing this respectable Mr. Bobsby over to the law, why you'll have to hand over the turkey too; in the meantime, at least, remember that. Got anything else for dinner, Brown, eh?"

Quilter and I stared blankly in each other's faces.

"No, by Jove! there's something in what Palette says."

"And nothing in the larder, I suppose you mean. Well, but we can't let the beggar slip through our fingers, either," remonstrated Quilter.

"You'd better not let that turkey—splendid fellow he seems, by the by—slip through your fingers," retorted Palette. "I vote for a compromise."

"Compounding a felony," murmured Quilter, visibly relenting.

"If we had a second turkey, as Bobsby has, I should be on the side of principle," said Palette; "as we have not, I lean to expediency, and am still of opinion that at this Christmas season it would be both wise and right to temper justice with mercy. Besides, that is a singularly heavy bird, and will want a great deal of roasting. I vote we look sharp and secure him with as little delay as possible. Keep the law and the policemen in the background if you will, but let us confront Bobsby at once. I see he's stuffed the bird for us—perhaps with chesnuts, possibly truffles; he looks as if he had sound ideas of comfort. Small wonder, for he lays in his supplies cheap."

Palette's Achitophelian counsels carried the day. We all three successively stepped over the little railings, our proceedings, as we could see, watched by the enemy from the dim background of their drawing-room. We rang the bell. Some scuffling of feet and whispering from within, and the ruggieted maid came to present herself. A brief parley, and we were ushered into Mr. Bobsby's presence and back parlor. In admirably affected surprise and with much hypocritical *bonhomie* he received us, and begged us to be seated. He stood himself on the hearth-rug, rubbing his hands, and looking at us uneasily.

"We have called, Mr. Bobsby, I am sorry to say, on a disagreeable business, which I have no doubt you suspect."

"Really, gentlemen, unless you have come as a deputation, asking subscriptions for something or other, I have had at least half-a-dozen of them here in the last two days. I am quite at a loss, but"—brightening up a little—"I am sure I am always glad to make the acquaintance of any neighbor."

"I could wish, Mr. Bobsby, that the acquaintance had commenced in more pleasant circumstances. The turkey—" Mr. Bobsby's face suddenly clouded over. He hushed me to silence with an agitated, impatient gesture, and, glancing uneasily at the door, opened it sharply, and closed it again suspiciously.

"Didn't I tell you!" said Quilter, nudging my elbow. "Clear as mud. Leave the matter to me! H—h—m!" he began, clearing his throat, straightening himself in his chair, and assuming a most judicial and imposing manner. "It's a bad business, Mr. Bobsby, as my friend says—a very bad business indeed."

Mr. Bobsby looked stupefied. "A bad business!" he repeated slowly, and half to himself—"a bad business? What can you possibly know about it? Few better businesses in the line; few better, indeed."

"Then let me tell you, sir, the line must be an abominably bad one; and I may warn you, moreover, a line exceedingly likely to twist itself into a halter, if you go on as you have begun."

The little man's face blackened again; then it flushed up, as standing on the hearth, ruffling up like a pugnacious bantam, he said, "I have no wish to be uncivil in my own house, gentlemen; but I won't be insulted in it either, and so I tell you once for all."

Palette had got out a note-book and pencil, and was dashing off with the facile hand of a master our host's admirably feigned indignation, probably to be used hereafter in one of his great pieces. Quilter, altogether forgetful of our proposed tactics, and hurried away by professional feeling, was preparing, I saw, to resume the address from the bench where he had left it off.

"Permit me," I said, recollecting just in time that our dinner was depending on our diplomacy. "To come to the point, Mr. Bobsby, we came to you about a turkey."

"Well, sir," he said, expressing an amazement very real, or very admirably acted, "how you have found out anything at all about the turkeys I can't for the life of me conceive; but now you have got at the secret I'll do anything you want. You shall have the turkey; I'm sure I'm always willing to be neighborly."

"Neighborly, sir? neighborly! devilish neighborly!—rather too neighborly, I call it, to take in turkeys addressed to me, and use them precisely as if they were your own! Read that, sir! Had you forgot yourself when you did not tear that up smaller?" And I thrust the fragment of card before his eyes. Bobsby read the same without moving a muscle of his countenance.

"Well, sir; and what of it," was the sole remark he vouchsafed, and with a certain dignity.

"What of it, sir! Of all the unblushing—Why, that card, sir, is addressed by Mr. Wurzel, of Westrepps, Norfolk, and was tied to a turkey!"

"Of course it was; and what then, may I ask?"

I was fairly dumbfounded by the man's hardened conscience. "Why, he must be a thief by habit and repute! He must live by plunder and nothing else!" I exclaimed, turning to Quilter.

"Send for the policeman at once," rejoined that gentleman. "I can't stand this; and devil take the dinner!"

"Stop a minute, gentlemen!" said Bobsby, earnestly. "It's absurd to be angry; for there must be some extravagant mistake somewhere. Will you just oblige me before you do anything further, by telling me in plain words what you mean and what you want?"

Quilter stated the case with a beautiful conciseness of precision.

The little man looked first astonished, then annoyed, then savagely angry. Finally he burst out into a roar of laughter.

"Now, sir, listen to me in turn. You oblige me to let you into a secret which I should much sooner keep to myself; but as you seem to have got hold of a part of it somewhere, I must ask you, as gentlemen, to promise that it shall go no further."

We bowed coldly, but assentingly.

"My name is Bobsby, as every one knows. By trade I am a poulterer; and that is what I believed that no one down here knew at all. Mrs. Bobsby accepted my hand only on condition that I should always keep it dark. I am sole partner in the great firm in Leadenhall, trading under the name of Plover, Pigeon & Company. At this season, in the way of business, of course I get no end of turkeys from Norfolk, and the best and primest come from my old acquaintance, Wurzell of Westrepps. It is always his that we use for ourselves, and at Christmas time, especially, we have generally a good many going in the house. Wurzel does not know my country address; but the card you have picked up happened to be tied to the leg of a very fine bird that came in after the great consignment—forgotten, I suppose, before—and that reached my shop only yesterday. He was such a splendid one, that I thought I would bring him down and eat him at home. That's my story; and, unless some of you are in the trade too, what you know about Westrepps and its turkeys I can't conceive. But when you came in and talked of them, I thought you must have found me out somehow, and had come to ask me for a Christmas turkey; and although, of course, I do no business in the country, yet, as I said, I like to be neighborly; and have it you shall, even after all that is done. Only promise that you will tell to no one what I have told to you, or Mrs. Bobsby will force me to give up this house, and move off somewhere else, bag and baggage."

The explanation sounded honest and plausible, and Bobsby clinched conviction by producing a note from Old Wurzel, which he happened to have in his pocket-book. With what grace we could we proceeded to apologize; Quilter pointing it out, with elaborate and elegant minuteness, how the circumstantial evidence in the case was absolutely irresistible, and that it was only by courtesy that a legal mind could let it be outweighed, even by the positive proofs which Bobsby had advanced on the other side.

At that instant a ring resounded through the little house, and the maid brought in a letter, saying it had been brought down from town, and was marked immediate.

"Queer coincidence," said Bobsby; "there is another note from Wurzel, enclosed from my shop. It may perhaps interest you, as you know him."

He read it and then handed it to me. It ran thus:—

"Dear Sir:—I find that my man has stupidly sent a turkey to your address which I intended for a nephew of mine. As I should be sorry that he was disappointed, would you oblige me by passing it in to him at once; or, should you already have disposed of it, let him have the very best you can supply in its place. His address is John Brown, Victoria Villas," etc. etc.'

"So, now, gentlemen, I hope your minds are quite satisfied; and, after reading that, your consciences, I think, may be easy, when I offer you the very identical bird."

Humiliated as I felt at my precipitate injustice, I could hardly decline, more especially as both Quilter and Palette declared at once, with marvellous unanimity, that nothing could be more honorable than Mr. Bobsby's behavior, and that the only way I could possibly atone an involuntary wrong was by accepting the turkey in the spirit in which it was offered. So I did accept, and a very capital dinner we made of it. To my wife, I think, it was tinted by the *arrière pensée* that it might bridge the gulf that had hitherto been fixed between her and her vulgar and dressy neighbor. She need not have troubled herself on that score. Henceforth the repulsion seemed to be on Mrs. Bobsby's side; and at next term Bobsby's little house was to let. Doubtless his wife had learned that we were privy to the fatal secret, and so took the precaution of carrying it away to hide it elsewhere. And, after all, no friendship with the Bobsbys followed on the episode of our Christmas turkey.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONA MEDGLYARIN TABLETO SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a toilet soap. For sale by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 42 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

☞ CHRISTMAS DINNER TO THE POOR. —The Teachers of the Schools and Managers of the BEDFORD STREET MISSION will give a Dinner on CHRISTMAS DAY to the Scholars of their Day and Sabbath Schools, at the MISSION HOUSE, No. 419 BEDFORD Street. Dinner on the table at 12 o'clock. The friends of the Mission, and all who feel an interest in the poor of that degraded section of our city, are cordially invited to be present. Singing by the Scholars in the Chapel previous to the Dinner.

Contributions of money, poultry, provisions, coal, and clothing thankfully received by the undersigned managers of the Mission, for distribution among the sick and suffering:—

EDMUND S. YARD, No. 209 Spruce street.
JACOB B. BURDSALL, No. 1121 Chesnut.
WILLIAM A. SMITH, (firm) No. 7 Bank.
JAMES L. BISPHAM, No. 710 S. Second.
E. A. JOHNS, N. E. cor. Fourth and Arch.
GEORGE MILLIKEN, No. 828 Arch.
REV. J. D. LONG, No. 619 Bedford. 12 16 at

☞ PETROLEUM V. NASBY WILL DELIVER HIS CELEBRATED LECTURE, "CUSSED BE CANAAN," REVISED AND REWRITTEN, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, WEDNESDAY, December 23, 1868. IN AID OF THE WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND, POST No. 2, G. A. R.

Tickets for sale at the Academy and at TRUMPLER'S. 12 15 16 19 21 22 23

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Semi-annual Interest on the five and six per cent. loans of the City of Philadelphia due January 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date.

Loans maturing January, 1869, will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from date of maturity.

The ordinance of Councils approved May 9, 1868, directing that "all certificates of city loans shall be registered previous to the payment of the interest," will be strictly adhered to at the payment of the interest due January, 1869, to both resident and non-resident loan-holders.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, 12 3 27 City Treasurer.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. OFFICE OF GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, No. 1302 MARKET STREET. PHILADELPHIA, December 15, 1868.

NOTICE.—The rates for transportation of Gas and other Bituminous Coal to be carried over the Pennsylvania Railroad, Western Pennsylvania Railroad and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, to take effect JANUARY 1, 1869 can be obtained upon application at this Office.

S. B. KINGSTON, General Freight Agent. 12 15 15t Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

☞ HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS. PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD EXCURSION TICKETS, AT REDUCED RATES. BETWEEN ALL STATIONS, GOOD FROM DEC 23 to JAN. 2, 1869, INCLUSIVE. [12 15 6t

☞ CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 409 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of JANUARY next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary. Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1868. 12 18 dtJ 19*

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1868.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 11 27s W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier

☞ SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, December 12 1868.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 12, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.

12 16wfmtJ12 P. LAMB, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 427mwf

☞ ONE POUND OF ELASTIC SPONGE will go as far as one and a half pounds of curled hair. The latter after short usage becomes matted and hard, while the former always retains its elasticity and can be used again after having been in use for years. 8 3 mwf

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CHESNUT ST. RINK ASSOCIATION

2000 SHARES ... $100 EACH.

PRESIDENT—HON. JOSEPH T. THOMAS
TREASURER—B. HAMMETT.

DIRECTORS.

WM. G. MOORHEAD, JOHN FALLON,
MATTHEW BAIRD, B. HAMMETT,
THOMAS A. SCOTT, HON. J. H. CAMPBELL,
HON. J. T. THOMAS, LUTHER DOCK,
H. E. BROWNE.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF STOCK FOR SALE.

The Company who own the

SPLENDID NEW SKATING RINK,

Corner of CHESNUT and TWENTY-THIRD Streets

have instructed us to offer a limited amount of the stock for sale in shares of One Hundred Dollars each. A large amount of money has been expended in the erection of this building, which is 220 by 110 feet. The main hall is 56 feet high. It is confidently expected that the Rink will be ready for use on Christmas Day.

Each share of stock will be entitled to an advance dividend, payable yearly, of twenty per cent. ($20) in tickets. Such dividends may be taken in single, season, or coupon tickets, which are transferable.

Regarding the success of the project there can be no doubt, as the building is intended for a public hall, to be used for

Concerts, Church Fairs, Festivals, Conventions, Agricultural Exhibitions, etc.

It is understood that numerous institutions of a similar character, in various parts of the country have been quite remunerative, and it is confidently believed that this will not prove an exception.

Further particulars can be obtained at our office.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
BANKERS,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
12 17 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHRISTMAS,

At No. 600 ARCH Street.

GRIFFITH & PAGE

OFFER

SKATES

AND

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS. [12 16 6trp

SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!—1000 PAIRS FINE NEW AND SECOND-HAND SKATES AT ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICES, at the Broker's Office, N. W. corner of THIRD and GASKILL streets below Lombard 12 12 10t

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WANAMAKER'S

FIRST-CLASS

DINING ROOMS,

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LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

No. 42 S SECOND Street, Above Chesnut.

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The Best and Cheapest Places in Philadelphia to get a Good Meal. 12 14 12trp

405 CHESNUT STREET,

OLD RYE HOTEL.

LUNCH OF VENISON, and other Game in Season, every day from 10½ to 12 M.

12 9 1m ROBERT BLACK.

MIDDLE TEMPLE

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

No. 116 South SIXTH Street.

12 9 1m H. REINHARD, Proprietor.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,

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Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.

On the European Plan.

D. P. MORGAN.

GEORGE ZIELLEY,

Formerly Fitzwater & Zielley,
Filbert street, above Eighth street,
has opened the old stand,
N. W. COR. THIRD AND WOOD STS.,
where he will be glad to see his friends.

12 11 1m GEORGE ZIELLEY.

TRUSSES.

☞ "BEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS, No. 1247 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Brothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock Sea Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 9 wfm

HOLIDAY GOODS.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver.
9 15 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

BOXES OF FINE STATIONERY.
INKSTANDS, a large assortment
WRITING DESKS, CARD CASES.
POCKET BOOKS, SCOTCH GOODS.
FINE ENGLISH PLAYING CARDS.
ENGLISH KNICK-KNACKS

DREKA,

STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER,
12 12 12t No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

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WRITING DESKS,
A very Large Assortment,
From $1·50 to $35·00,

WALNUT, ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, PAPIER-MACHE, AND LEATHER BACK GAMMON BOARDS,
PORTFOLIOS,
SCOTCH GOODS,
And a variety of
FANCY GOODS AND GAMES,
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 913 ARCH Street.
9 1mwsSm Open Evening.

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THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES TO BE HAD IN THE CITY.
A very large assortment of
Writing Desks from $1.25 to $25·00,
CARD CASES, WORK BOXES,
BACKGAMMON BOARDS, PORTFOLIOS,
CHESS, DOMINOES, GOLD PENS,
WALLETS, PLAYING CARDS, ETC.
NEW GAMES IN GREAT VARIETY.

J. LINERD.

No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street,
12 11 smw 6t PHILADELPHIA.

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FOR LADIES.

A. J. LANDER, JR.,

NO. 1302 CHESNUT STREET,

offers for sale all the latest styles in

EMBROIDERIES,
SLIPPERS,
CUSHIONS,
JENNY LIND CHAIRS,
HANDSOME FOOT RESTS,
SWISS CARVED GOODS, a good assortment,
TOWEL RACKS,
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BASKETS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

Also, a fine lot of my own importation

REAL GLASS BOHEMIAN GOODS.

Please call and examine before you go elsewhere. Our prices are as low as anywhere in the city.

A. J. LANDER, JR.,
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WILSON & STELLWAGEN,
No. 1028 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, BRIDAL SILVER,
MUSICAL BOXES, AND FINE FRENCH CLOCKS.
All of which we are offering
AT REDUCED RATES. 12 17 14t

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OFFERS A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY ARTICLES,
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PERFUMERY,
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CUTLERY, ETC. ETC.
ALL AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

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USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
MRS. M. A. BINDER'S,
No. 1031 CHESNUT Street.
Dolls, Card Baskets, Cigar Cases, Smoking Caps, Portemonnaies, Leather Goods, Zephyr Slippers, Cushions and Tidies, Lace Goods in Thread, Guipure, Cluny, Valenciennes, Point Appliqué, Collars, Sets and Barbes, Coiffures, Handkerchiefs, White Waists, Berthas, Chemisettes.
A beautiful assortment of Fine Jewelry, new styles, Jet, Gilt, Pearl, Steel, Coral, and Plain Sets.
Chains, Necklaces, Handkerchief Holders, Studs, Sleeve Buttons and Bracelets.
Head Dresses for Parties and Operas.
Fine Fans and Fancy Goods.
Ribbons, Jouvin's Kid Gloves, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, French Corsets, Hoop Skirts.
100 pairs very rich Embroidered Slippers at $1 75 and $2.
Store open evenings during holidays. 12 14 12t

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CHOICE WINES, WHISKIES, BRANDIES; IMPORTED ALES, CHAMPAGNE, CIGARS, ETC., IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES.

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Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

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CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
12 2] Also, WOOL SACKS.

PARISIAN "LIFE."

The Closerie des Lilas—The Can-can—"Sardine."

Paris (Nov. 23) cor. of the Continental Gazette.

The terrestrial paradise of the medical students is the celebrated ball-room called by the polite world the Closerie des Lilas, but known to its *habitués* as the Bullier of Prado, according to the season of the year. It is called Bullier (which is the name of the proprietor) in the summer, and in the winter the Prado, which is, I believe, a Spanish word, signifying such places of entertainment. The ball-room is the most elaborate in the city, and is perhaps one of the greatest curiosities. It is here that the peculiar dance called the "Can-can" is performed in all its extravagance and wildness. The establishment is situated in the left of the Boulevard Saint Michel, and just beyond the garden of the Luxembourg. These balls are given each week, with sometimes, *par extraordinaire*, a fourth. On ball nights the entire boulevard is encumbered with the stream of men and women on their way to indulge in wild revelry and amusement. The gaily-painted *façade* of the building is illuminated in gorgeous style, and an immense crowd of *les miserables*, gather in front to admire the toilets of the gay women as they enter and feast themselves upon the strains of lively music. In all their poverty and wretchedness their hearts are doubtless filled with envious longings at the sight of the gay and laughing women who flutter in and out like bright colored butterflies. Little do they dream that beneath all the splendid exterior which dazzles their eyes there lies more misery than beneath their own rags and poverty. Entrance to the saloon is gained by a flight of steps, some ten or fifteen feet in depth, conducting to a large and brilliantly illuminated ball-room, half subterranean, and capable of containing several thousand people. The saloon is entirely roofed over in the winter, but during the summer one-half is left uncovered, forming quite a handsome garden, ornamented with fountains, statues, and charming little alcoves, where the enamored swain may enjoy some degree of seclusion with his fair partner. Upon first entrance, especially during the winter, the smoke is so dense that the eye can distinguish nothing but a confused mass of human beings heaving to and fro like an ocean, and the ears are assailed by a din of human voices which confuses the sense and beggars description. I doubt if such a noise as goes up from a crowded Bullier ever went up from any other assemblage in the world. The crowd at the Bullier is not like any other, except that it is composed of human beings; indeed, it can hardly be said to bear that resemblance, since it is a question whether medical students and *cocottes* are human beings or not. If they are, they certainly form a distinct species peculiar to Paris, and to the Latin quarter particularly. This horrible noise, if noise is not too musical a word to give to the terrific discord which bursts through the smoke like thunder through the clouds, is a compound of all the sounds which the organs of man, by distortion or other means, are capable of producing. Terrific yells of the men—French yells, which are not like any other yells, and what is more, students' yells—mingle with the screams of women, and rise musically up to the gay and lively accompaniment of the clinking of glasses and the shuffling of feet. This magnificent and harmonious flood of sustained music has for *tonique*, or fundamental note, the continuous droning buzz of more moderate talk and laughter, from which musical basis the more terrible effects swell from time to time in magnificent *crescendos*. Wagner might introduce the Prado, one of its nights, to add to the effect of some of his *forte* movements, and thereby economize the wind of his trombones and the muscle of his *grosse caisse*. It is here, in the midst of this storm of revelry and excitement, that the French student may be seen in all his glory; here he lays aside all restraint and gives his whole soul up to enjoyment. It is here, too, that the women, sharing by force of association the utter *abandon* of the students, lay aside all the magnificent and stately airs which they wear elsewhere, and throw themselves wildly into the vortex of dissipation. As a general thing, the women who frequent this ball are women of the quarter—their name is legion—and who, by constant association with the students, have acquired a character almost identical with theirs. There are, however, many of the "upper-ten" of the *demi-monde* who are frequent visitors to the students' paradise; and the same *cocotte* who steps to-night in stately dignity and queenlike robes through the fairy walks of Mabille may be seen to-morrow at Bullier, in her short skirt, flinging her heels wildly in the air, and taking excruciating postures worthy of the finest contortionist in the Cirque de l'Impérétrice. The peculiar Parisian dance baptized by the name of *can-can*, is perhaps the most exciting of all such species of amusement, both for the spectator and the dancer. It has but little regularity about it, and to the spectator who sees it for the first time it has apparently none. It has, however, its small amount of system, but the principal merit of the dancer is within two given points, the beginning and the end of a strain to commit as many extravagancies as possible, and to throw his body into as many unnatural and *bizarre* positions as the structure of the human frame will permit of. A very fine accomplishment, for instance, is to be able to throw a back somersault in the face of your fair partner, while she elevates her leg in the air until the tip of her toe and the crown of her head are upon the same horizontal line. It is not at all inartistic to be able to double yourself up into a knot and roll upon the floor, while the beauteous daughters of Terpsichore dance around in a circle, after the manner of the savages in the Sandwich Islands. It is a good thing, also, to be able to agitate your legs, arms, and head with such rapidity as to present the appearance of a misty shadow. This accomplishment, however, I am told, is rarely met with. In short, the more horrible or impossible the positions, the more artistic the dances. The province of the fair sex lies principally in the legs, though a few unnatural and comic contortions of the body are considered no mean addition to the talent of "elevation." The fair one who lifts her legs highest and with the most rapidity and frequency is considered the most artistic, and a favorite and charming amusement of *le beau sexe* is to send some open-mouthed greenhorn's hat flying with the tip of her toes. During all this time the most infernal yelling must be kept up—the true spiciness of this exquisite dance consists in that harmonious adjunct. The most celebrated dancer in the Latin quarter is a young man, or rather a pair of long legs surmounted by enough body to keep them together and receive their sustenance, who rejoices in the pleasant *soubriquet* of Sardine, although in no respect does he resemble that "brief" aquatic animal. Sardine leaps higher than any one else, and dances around among the women, who pass between his legs with perfect facility, with all the air of the great artist he is generally esteemed to be. He is the envy of all the students and the despair of all the women. Now he throws one leg ten feet in the air—now he leaps clear over the head of some astonished woman, and throwing a graceful somersault, twists himself like a corkscrew back to his partner, whom he salutes by gently waving his leg over her head. To sum up, the students' ball is undoubtedly the greatest curiosity in the Latin quarter, if not in all Paris. It was created by the students, and has always been sustained by them. The effect of the peculiar character of the students is here more plainly visible than anywhere else. The utter *abandon* of their natures, and their entire disregard for all conventionalities, have here their full sway. The terrible influences which licentiousness and too much freedom of thought have produced upon the unhappy female portion of the quarter is here presented to view in its most glaring colors.

Dryden's Heroic Plays.

During the Commonwealth, as everybody knows, the playhouses were shut up, and the race of actors which had been encouraged by the numerous theatres of London found their occupation gone. But on the return of Charles the Second, with his foreign tastes and educated appreciation of dramatic wit, the stage revived. The spirit of Shakspeare and Jonson, it is true, had flown. There was no resurrection of the true Elizabethan genius for dramatic composition. But plays were in request; and Sir William Davenant, who had employed his leisure hours during the winter of Puritanical suspension in writing operas of a romantic cast, began to furbish them up for representation on the public stage. These plays were written in rhyme, and, either on this account or for the mere sake of puffing his performances, Davenant hit upon the lucky idea of calling them "heroic." Dryden was then an aspirant after literary fame, and the way to win laurels was to write for the theatre. He therefore turned his hand to the composition of heroic plays. The seed scattered by Sir William Davenant had fallen upon fruitful ground. The very name heroic suggested all manner of things to Dryden. While reflecting on the faults of Davenant, he says:—"I opened the next book that lay by me, which was 'Ariosto,' in Italian; and the very first two lines of that poem gave me light to all I could desire:—

'Le dame i cavilier, l'arme, gli amori,
Le cortesie, l'audaci imprese io canto;'

for the very next reflection which I made was this, that an heroic play ought to be an imitation, in little, of an heroic poem." Let us pause for a moment to wonder at the miracles of chance and genius in conjuction. Davenant calls his pseudo-operas heroic; Dryden puzzles how he is to improve upon them; the first lines of the first book he takes up suggest the necessary hint. The public has a taste for heroic plays. Heroic plays must follow the model of heroic poems. Love and valor are the main matters in heroic poems. Therefore, the more love and valor I crowd into my plays, the more heroic will they be, the more money shall I make, the more laurels will they crown me with. Shut up Ariosto, and begin to scribble. This was a very common mode of reasoning with Dryden, and nothing is more charming than the *naivete* with which he exposes in his prefaces these secret workings of his mind. But stop a moment—all is not yet finished: if everything about my play must be heroic, I cannot put up with common prose or pedestrian blank verse:—"The plot, the characters, the wit, the passions, the descriptions, are all exalted above the level of common converse, as high as the imagination of the poet can carry them, with proportion to verisimilitude. * * * Blank verse is acknowledged to be too low for a poem—nay, more, for a paper of verses; but it too low for an ordinary sonnet, how much more for tragedy," etc. Alas! poor Milton! This is the heroic poet who asked permission to versify your "Paradise," and who got the answer from you, "Let the young man tag his rhymes!" Moreover, reasons Dryden, we must not only soar to the height of extraordinary characters and passions, but also indulge ourselves in portentous changes of fortune, in supernatural machinery, in rare and wonderful combinations of events:—If any man object the improbabilities of a spirit appearing or of a palace raised by magic, I boldly answer him that an heroic poet is not tied to a bare representation of what is true or exceeding probable; but that he may let himself loose to visionary objects, and to the representation of such things as, depending not on sense, and therefore not to be comprehended by knowledge, may give him a freer scope for imagination." Thus Dryden pieced together his theory of the heroic drama, in which Herod was out-Heroded by the meanest hostler, and the very pages swaggered in King Cambyses' vein. The critics of the day, laughing at these pretensions of the heroic poet, described him as the "man nature seemed to make choice of to enlarge the poet's empire, and to complete those discoveries others had begun to shadow. That Shakespeare and Fletcher (as some think) erected the pillars of poetry is a gross error: this zany of Columbus has discovered a poetical world of greater extent than the natural, peopled with Atlantic colonies of notional creatures, astral spirits, ghosts, and idols, more various than ever the Indians worshipped, and heroes more lawless than their savages." (Censure of the Rota.) If it were worth while to criticize the theory seriously, we might point out that Dryden's first mistake arose from confounding the style proper to the Italian narrative romance with that which suits the stage. We tolerate a great deal of improbability and extravagance of fancy in reading a semi-serious poem like the "Orlando," which seems ridiculous when acted in a would-be tragedy like the *Indian Emperor*. His next and fatal blunder was to suppose that he possessed the imagination fit for inventing supernatural machinery or for portraying characters raised above the human stature. The farrago of nonsense which he produced is the best possibly commentary on this criticism. With all his vigor of intellect and fiery genius, Dryden could not soar above the earth. The style with which he sought to dignify his matter was inflated—overloaded with bombastical apostrophes and similes ridiculous for their prosaic magniloquence. He mistook "sound and fury" for poetic rapture, and thought to scale the heavens by piling mountains upon mountains of mere verbiage. Supposing his hastily and incongruously formed ideal of the heroic drama to have been capable of realization, Dryden was the last man to have attempted it.

His heroic plays, however, succeeded for a few years with the public. The enthusiasm for these extravagant and turgid dramas, which "were called heroic because they were written in a language elevated above nature, and exhibit passion in a state of musical ecstasy," rose to the high water-mark on the appearance of the "Conquest of Granada." Dryden's arrogant epilogue to this piece seemed like a glove thrown down to challenge men of common sense. This glove was taken up by many, but none of Dryden's antagonists achieved so signal a success as the authors of *The Rehearsal* for whom it remained to burst the bubble of heroic plays, and to obliterate them for ever.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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Horrible Treatment of Stowaways—Shameful Practices Aboard an English Ship.

From the Scotsman.

Last April, five Greenock lads, poor and young—foolish, fanciful lads, such as we find strolling and loafing about every seaport town—made up their minds they would like to see foreign parts. They did not know where they wanted to go, but they wished something of the nature of "a pleasant sail;" and as the Arran, on the eve of starting for Quebec, seemed a good ship, and took their boyish fancies, they agreed that the "pleasure sail" should be to Newfoundland. So they smuggled themselves aboard, not thinking of food, and quite as little of clothes, and kept out of sight until land was far behind; and only when the tug had long cast loose the outward bound Arran, and when the Channel was about to be quitted for the Atlantic, was it discovered that she had on board that plague of skippers—stowaways. Fancy the imagination of Captain West and his mate, Kerr. They might pardonably have used strong language, and wished the five lads anywhere but where they were. But the captain being, as everybody says, a very kind man, and the mate being no doubt also a very kind man, did not toss the boys overboard; and perhaps they were otherwise sufficiently punished, for the swell of the Atlantic made them for three or four days seasick, and one poor youngster of eleven—"a nice wee bit o' a fellow," "but not strong," according to his mother's description—was spitting blood. This kind captain and mate did not starve the boys—they got food, though it was scanty and far from good. One of the half-naked lads even got canvas to make a pair of trousers—though the canvas was afterwards taken back. Stowaways are apt to be uncleanly; and Bryson, one of the batch, compelled to lie on the coals, or on the equally dirty oakum, and not allowed a change of clothes, was guilty of the unpardonable sin of being dirty. Accordingly the kind mate decided to clean him, and ordering Bryson to cast off jacket, waistcoat, and shirt, and everything but his seamnet, the mate lashed him with the lead line because he who had to live in filth and rags happened to be dirty. The kind captain must have his turn, and when Bryson ran away screaming from the torture he is ordered to lie down on the deck; and there, in complete nakedness, and in arctic atmosphere—for the ice-floes are not an hour's sail from the ship—over the prostrate lad "Big Bob Hunter" throws, by the orders of the "good kind" captain, buckets of freezing water, and the lad is then "scrubbed" with a "kyar" broom, the "good kind" captain assisting. To complete the operation, Bryson, still naked and wet, is ordered to remain an hour at the forecastle head. Hungry stowaways are apt to steal; and Bryson, desperate and hungry, happened to make free with certain currants in the captain's cabin. Of course, this is unpardonable; so by the orders of the "good kind" captain, Bryson is stripped naked, and, with his hands tied behind his back, he is flogged until his skin is like "tartan—red and white," to use an onlooker's expression. Early in May the Arran became embedded in the ice-fields which at that season skirt the coast of Newfoundland, and naturally the company of the stowaways does not become more agreeable. How far the vessel was from shore at the time we speak of is not quite certain. The captain alleges that the distance was about four miles, and if that be the correct account it seems that the climate or atmosphere is of such an extraordinary character that objects so near as four miles or even nearer vanish amazingly out of sight; for the land, if distinguishable at all, was not clearly so, notwithstanding that the sun was shining, and that there was nothing to intercept the view. But the sailors' estimates of the distances are different, and do not require us to suppose extraordinary atmospheric effects. One sailor says the land was "a far way off;" another says it was from seven to eight miles distant; a third says from ten to fifteen; a fourth, twelve to fourteen; while a fifth, who had been in Arctic regions, and who accordingly may be supposed to be qualified to measure distances on ice, says, "As near as I can judge, I should say the land was about twenty miles from the ship," and he corroborates this estimate by remarking that not even with a glass could he see houses, though there really were houses on the shore; but whatever the distance, there can be but one opinion as to the dangerous and treacherous state of the ice, and this was perfectly well known to every one on board. Round the ship the ice was broken; holes were abundant; one of the crew had found a walk of a quarter of an hour "pretty hard;" and between the ship and the land visible from the Arran, and barring all passage, except by a long circuit, lay a wide lane of water. "From where I stood aloft," said one of the witnesses, "I could see a line of water about three miles long, and a strong current was flowing." In this position lay the Arran early in May, when one night the two oldest of the two stowaways agreed to venture to make their way to land, thinking that it was as well to perish on the ice as to die of starvation or ill-treatment on shipboard. Next morning Riley and Bryson were ready to start, and indeed they were told they must start. But the younger and more timid were reluctant. Paul, a child of eleven, entreats with tears in his eyes to be allowed to remain. No; he must go too. The "good kind" captain and mate will have it so. McEwen, young and sickly, and McGinnis, a half-clad stripling of twelve, are also ordered to depart, and, weeping, and perhaps with a terrible presentiment at heart of their fate, they quit the inhospitable ship. Between 8 and 9 o'clock in the May morning the little band began their terrible journey, and in what condition? The boys do not appear to have had any particular meal the day before, and on the morning of starting they were regaled with soup made of fish heads and perhaps with a little coffee, and altogether the breakfast was such that Bryson says he was very hungry after it. Do not suppose from the fact that the boys got little food, and that only six biscuits were tossed to them, there was a scarcity of provisions on board, for the Arran was provisioned for three or four months, and part of her cargo was meal, and the boys got no more than six biscuits simply because "good kind" captain did not choose to give them more. And the boys' dress. Neither Paul nor McGinnes had shoes or stockings, and the latter's clothes were ragged and torn. Thus they started on that May morning, with terrible misgivings on their own part and the part of the crew; and the heart sickens, or the blood boils with indignation, and every feeling within one's breast calls aloud for punishment, when we think of what that little band suffered before the long May day closed on them, thinned in numbers, weary with their painful toil, half dead with frost, cut and bleeding. Those who had shoes travelled pretty easily for a time, but the two shoeless lads, aged eleven and twelve—what they suffered! Happily for one of them, perhaps, his sufferings were soon ended; for, after falling into the water twice, he fell in the third time, and the ice just closing after him," McEwan did not rise again. The survivors toiled bravely on for two or three hours, when, worn out, with his frozen clothes clinging to his faint body, his legs, weak and swollen, dispirited and despairing, McGinnes sat down on the ice, and declared he could walk no more. His comrades encourage him, they reason with him, they tell him he must bestir himself or he is lost, but, helpless and powerless, he cannot move, though he knows to sit is to die, and he vainly entreats his comrades to remain beside him. But they must save themselves. So they left the child there to die—"and we heard him greeting when we were a long way off." Can the most callous among us read or think of that child cast out by the "good kind" captain on that icy wilderness, and there sitting down in unutterable loneliness and dissolution to vent futile cries to the cold, bleak sky, to scan vainly the relentlessly empty horizon, and to shed the bitterest of tears until frost and death at last kindly wrap him in oblivion of his woes, without feeling a flood of sympathy well up, and without words of pity resistlessly rising to the lips? The rest of the story we need not repeat; suffice it to say that the survivors were saved by an accident which the "good kind" captain could not have foreseen. We feel that we are appending an anti-climax and narrating the end of some other and less sad story when we mention that the captain received a sentence of only eighteen months' imprisonment. But then, as they say, he was a "good kind" captain, and he was a respected communicant of a respected church. Kerr escaped with four months' imprisonment.

AMERICAN SINGERS.

We take the following on American operatic singers from the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

The ingenious Stendhal was fond of saying and proving, after his own fashion, that Italian opera never could exist at New York. New York is a thoroughly commercial city; the Americans are utilitarians; they have no aristocracy; they have no picture galleries; they have no leisure. Therefore they can have no Italian opera. "New York?" says a character in one of Stendhal's novels who thinks for a moment of exiling himself, "but at New York there is no Italian opera." Stendhal was so fully convinced of the truth of his argument that he never took the trouble to consider, as a meaner man might have done, whether the conclusion he had arrived at was or was not in accordance with actual fact; and he died in the belief that Italian opera was not to be heard in America at all, and that the Americans were essentially an anti-operatic people. Without knowing very much about it, we fancy the Americans care more for dramatic music than the English do. We are assured that at New York opera is played all the year round, or nearly so; and operatic establishments exist not only at New York, but also at Philadelphia and New Orleans. One thing is quite certain, that America produces vocalists, which England obviously cannot do; though Englishmen and Englishwomen who have fine voices may, of course, go abroad and learn to sing in some country where the Government is foolish enough to encourage schools of art, and frivolous enough to "subvention" opera houses. None of the singers from America who have achieved success in this country, and in other parts of Europe, have been of Anglo-Saxon race; and it is noticeable that they are all light sopranos. If any one likes to argue that the climate of New York is favorable to the development of that fascinating and essentially feminine description of voice, it will suit his purpose to remember the marked improvement which took place in the voice of the lamented Madame Bosio during her residence in the United States. But we imagine the true explanation of the matter to be that foreigners from all parts of Europe go to America, and that the gifted American singers one hears of from time to time are the children, not of Anglo-Americans (it would be more agreeable to us to believe so), but of parents who belong to one of the great musical races of Europe. Mad'lle Patti, who, though not born in America, was educated among Americans, and sang at the beginning of her career to American audiences, is half Italian, half Spanish by descent. Mad'lle Hauck is German by the father's side. We have no ethnological information on the subject of Mad'lle Kellogg; but it is evident from her name that she also is not of pure Anglo-American origin.

The last musical importation from America will help materially to keep up the character of the country as a producer of artists, if not of art. Mad'lle Minnie Hauck is so young that it is perfectly safe to say of her that she has yet much to learn. But she has nothing to unlearn; she possesses all the essential qualities of an operatic vocalist, and she is graced with the power of pleasing, which no amount of teaching, no amount of study, can give. No critic, unless absolutely cynical, would, on seeing this graceful young girl venturing on such a part as that of "Amina" (which has tried the energies of all the greatest singers of the day), occupy himself in endeavoring to find out her weak points. Speaking, however, from a general recollection of Mad'lle Hauck's performance, we can say confidently that all she wants is strength. Her voice is not so powerful as it will be a few years hence; but at this moment a sweeter, clearer, purer voice than Mad'lle Hauck's—especially in the medium—is not to be heard.

In the arduous character of "Margherita" Mad'lle Hauck was even more successful than as "Amina" in *La Sonnambula*. The bright quality of her voice told admirably in the jewel song, and her performance was marked by much earnestness and by the most engaging naïveté in the sentimental portions of the garden scene. One could scarcely help fearing the effect of such trying scenes as those of the cathedral, and again of the prison, on such a delicate voice and such a delicate organization generally; but the young, fragile-looking artist rose in each case to the situation, and showed that she could not only be tender and touching, but also eminently tragic.

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Assigned Estate of WILLIAM FRY, J. REESE FRY, and EDWARD P. FRY.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second and final account of JOSEPH A. CLAY, Esq. and JOHN C. MITCHELL, Esq., Assignees of WILLIAM FRY, J. REESE FRY, and EDWARD P. FRY, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, December 29, A. D. 1868, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 436 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

12 16 19 21 23 28

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ANNIE N. FISHER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of LAMAR W. FISHER, Executor of the estate of ANNIE N. FISHER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 21, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 22 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

SAMUEL E. HUEY, Auditor.

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J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of York, North, East, and West, free of commission. Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 305
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 12

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Dec. 19, don't go	Saturday Dec. 19, 8 A.M
Monday, " 21, 6½ A.M	Monday, " 21, 10 A.M
Tuesday, " 22, 7 A.M	Tuesday, " 22, 11 A.M
Wed'day, " 23, 8 A.M	Wed'day, " 23, 12 M.
Thursday, " 24, 9½ A.M	Thursday, " 24, 12½ P.M
Friday, " 25, 9 A.M	Friday, " 25, 1 P.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; Intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,

1 12 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 8, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., January 20, 1869, for the TRANSPORTATION OF MILITARY SUPPLIES during the year commencing April 1, 1869, on the following routes:—(Proposals for route No. 3 will also be received by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. I. Luddington, C. S. M., at Santa Fe, N. M., until the time above mentioned.)

ROUTE No. 2.

From such points on the Union Pacific Railway, E. D., as may, during the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster's Department of the Missouri, to any places that may be designated by the forwarding officer in the state of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees north; in such positions of the State of Texas and Indian Territory as lie north of the Canadian river and west of longitude 97 degrees; and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or such other depot as may be designated in that Territory, and any intermediate points on the route to that depot. Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1869.

Separate bids, however, are invited and will be entertained for the transportation to and from the following points, the rate bid to be per 100 pounds for the entire distance, and not per 100 miles, as in the foregoing case:—

FROM FORT HARKER

to Forts Zarah, Larned, Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.

FROM FORT HAYS

to Forts Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.

FROM SHERIDAN OR FORT WALLACE

to Forts Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.

The transportation herein advertised for must be wholly by wagon.

Information will be given on application to this office as the distances between the places named above, and upon any other points regarding the service herein advertised for.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and the State of Texas west of longitude 103 degrees.

The weight to be transported will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 10,000,000 pounds.

Bidders will state their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of $2000 (two) in certified checks payable to the order of the undersigned, as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him the bidder will accept it and enter into contract with good and sufficient security in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; said sum to be forfeited to the United States in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded, to execute in due form such contract.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposal, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractors will be required to give bonds on Route No. 2 in such amounts as shall be fixed by the undersigned; on Route No. 3, $100,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 2," or "3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1869, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily, at the starting point or points of his route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract, to be entered into for each route, can be had upon application to this office, either personally

RUSSIA IN ASIA.

The Advancing Russian Power—Affairs in British India—The Prospect Anything but Bright.

From the London Spectator, Nov 28.

The latest intelligence from India is not pleasant at all. Hindooism may be "in process of disintegration," for what we know, though we are habitually incredulous of all such statements; but pending that social change, it is quite certain that the Government of India has received an alarm from a new quarter severe enough to startle it into a modification of its foreign policy. Sir John Lawrence, it is well known, has been throughout his viceroyalty the advocate of a policy in our dealings with Russia which his critics satirize as one of "masterly inaction," and his advocates, the ablest of whom has just been elected member for Hereford, describe more correctly as one of "watchful expectation." He has persistently refused to invade Afghanistan, or seize Candahar, or garrison Herat, or do anything else calculated needlessly to accelerate a conflict with the advancing Russian power. He has been, in fact, the most determined, though the most moderate, of all the opponents of the Russophobia chronic among Anglo-Indians. An incident, however, has recently occurred which has compelled the Viceroy to review his policy, and has determined him, if we are rightly informed, to press a new one upon the India House and the Foreign Office. This is nothing less than the receipt of information, apparently authentic, certainly most grave, that Russia had discovered a forgotten weak point in our frontier, and is pressing towards that. The Government possesses in Mr. T. D. Forsyth, the Commissioner of the Jullundur Division, a man in whom it has for many years reposed an exceptional confidence, especially with regard to Himalayan affairs. This gentleman, an acute man of the world, much experienced in Indian diplomacy, is in foreign policy what may be called an Anglo-Indian Whig, not much influenced by extreme views on one side or the other, and inclined to think that his first duty is to carry out not only the orders, but the policy of the Government he represents. He has, however, arrived, during a hill tour in Ladakh, at three very disagreeable conclusions, which, with their grounds, he has impressed on the government of India. First, the Eastern Turkestan, or, to put it more plainly to English readers, the region between Thibet and Afghanistan, through which Russia must approach if she designed to invade us through Cashmere instead of Afghanistan, is rich enough to support a large army with ease, is, in fact, judging from its trade, a very fertile region; secondly, that the notion of the impassability of the Himalayas on the northeast is a pure delusion. This is stated on the authority of actual journeys made by Mr. Forsyth and others, who declare that the physical difficulties are so few that, "instead of a wall 17,000 feet high, rising up as is supposed, the gradients are sufficiently easy to admit of a railroad being made, and there are no insuperable objections to our constructing a road for camels the whole way across the Himalayas." A casual observer might suppose such a thing impossible, but we have the facts to go upon, and camels have on several occasions been brought even over the difficult Karakorum route; *à fortiori*, they could be brought by the Changchenmoo and along a made road into Lahoul." The cold is severe, but the fall of snow is slight, and without entering into geographical controversy, it may be assumed that competent local officers are convinced that a European army, with guns, could enter India by this route. That is, to use a European analogy, they are convinced that the Brenner, which was supposed impassable, is more easily passable than the St. Gothard. There is a hole in the north-northeast corner of the semi-circular wall which shuts out India from the rest of Asia. Thirdly. It is the conviction of these officers, derived from collated native and Chinese accounts, that Russia has obtained permission to establish a cantonment at Gumah, a point which commands the chief passes on this route; and that the ruler of Yarkund, the only strong State between Russia and Cashmere, has entered into negotiations with the Czar in the attitude of a suppliant; in other words, that direct Russian influence will shortly be extended as far as the Happy Valley; or, to put it in a form more closely within the range of English thought, that Germany, if inclined to threaten Italy, can march unopposed through the Tyrol, and is in possession of the Brenner. We do not, we repeat, assert that these statements are exact. For anything we could contribute to the discussion, East Turkestan may be a Sahara, and the Himalaya an unknown wall, and the cantonment at Gumah an invention of the Chinese. All we affirm is that officers of remarkable capacity and coolness, personally acquainted with part of the route and officially responsible for their investigations as to the remainder, hold these views; that the Viceroy believes them sound, and that a change of policy will probably be the consequence of his belief. We must confess we do not like the intelligence at all. As our readers are aware, we have steadily opposed the Indian demand for an "active" policy in Central Asia, but that was because we believed the Punjaub by far the best place for the battle, should it ever arrive. We believe that still, but with this modification. If the northeastern passes are really as easy as is represented, and if the Russian Government had really formed a cantonment at Gumah, the British Government would be in this almost unendurable position, that in the event of any quarrel, however serious, for Constantinople or Egypt, the Czar could at any moment, without expense or great effort, paralyze the power of our greatest ally, the military Indian empire. With Russian troops collecting at Gumah, we could not take a white soldier from India, or leave the Punjaub without an irresistible garrison. It would be madness to do either. India, without occupying a Russian army, would be fully occupied herself by its possible arrival, while her treasury would even in time of peace be loaded with expenditure. It would be necessary to annex the valley of Cashmere, a most annoying step, for more reasons than one, and turn that small but beautiful territory into a great camp, at endless expenditure both of troops and money; and, moreover, to do all this without reducing the old Afghan difficulty one iota. Access from that side would no more be hindered by any preparation in the direction of Cashmere, than access to Italy over the St. Gothard would be hindered by fortifying the debouchure of the Brenner. We are not of those who believe that a struggle with Russia in the Punjaub must necessarily be disastrous, but to allow a Russian or quasi-Russian force to encamp on our territory unopposed, even for forty-eight hours, is, if we wish to retain India, altogether out of the question, and the attitude of constant preparation for such a contingency will be expensive, annoying, and wasteful. There is no part of India where we want a grand military cantonment so little as in Cashmere.

Three courses were under these new and very difficult circumstances open to Sir John Lawrence. One was to ignore the whole matter, trusting that if ever the danger arrived there would be plenty of time to meet it—an excellent course while we have Eastern Turkestan between the empires, but a very expensive course should Russia post herself, as she wishes to do, within ten days' march of Cashmere, the key on that side of our domain. Another was to aid Yakoob, of Yarkund, the able Mohammedan enemy of the Russians, who is trying to found a dynasty in East Turkestan, and might if supplied with guns and money, build up a formidable desert power—also an excellent course, if we desire to hurry on the long-expected conflict, but inexpedient if we still think it may be postponed or averted. The third course was to recommend direct negotiation between the home government and St. Petersburg, with the direct object of finding out whether it is or is not possible to come to some understanding with that power as to the boundaries of our respective Asiatic possessions. It is quite within the compass of probability that the Court of St. Petersburg, which does not share the common continental error about the weakness of Great Britain, and has now and again a good many things to ask, may agree to an arrangement which will leave Eastern Turkestan and the whole region between the Oxus and the Suleiman neutral for many years. Russia, it is quite certain, does not want to fight now, or to run any risk of compelling Great Britain to put forth her full strength and make war for the independence of Asiatic Russia—an effort by no means beyond her power if pushed to desperation, as the government of India is well aware. The Czars have an infinity of work yet before their dominion in Asia is consolidated, and may be willing to do it before they engage in more desperate expeditions; and if Russia agrees, both empires will be relieved of what threatens to prove a very considerable strain. If she refuses, if her Government is unwilling to give up her vantage-ground or forego the power of menacing Lahore whenever she feels inclined to menace Constantinople, the British Government will at least know its position, will be assured that among the few external dangers to which India is exposed, an advance of Russians through Ladakh and Cashmere is not the least. Once assured of this, we shall know how to protect ourselves without wasting our resources upon the defense of points never seriously menaced. Sir John Lawrence has adopted this third course, and his counsel appears to us at once moderate and determined, and it will, we hope, meet with that attention at the Foreign Office which his known reluctance either to inspire or to feel alarm ought to insure. It is, we admit, most annoying work for that office to undertake on imperfect data a most delicate and difficult negotiation about districts with which foreign ministers are, for the most part, unacquainted, and positions so complicated that they may give up all while they think they are receiving concessions; but the alternative is much more unpleasing even than this. It is nothing less than the necessity of constant readiness to receive in the extreme north of India an attack which will be made in order to facilitate some enterprise in the extreme south of Europe. The attack we can defeat, but it would be far better, if possible, to avoid by negotiation the expense and worry and hazard of incessant preparation.

FURS.

FANCY FURS! FANCY FURS!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

JOHN FAREIRA,
At his old and well-known FUR HOUSE.
No. 718 ARCH Street,
Is now closing out the balance of his immense assortment of
FANCY FURS,
For Ladies' and Children's wear, at a great reduction of prices.
This stock must all be sold before New Year to make room for great alterations in our establishment next year. The character of my Furs is too well known to require praise.
Remember the name and number.
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
11 30 24t rp PHILADELPHIA.

FURS
At 30 Per Cent. less than Invoice Prices!
LOUIS GERBER,
No. 825 Arch Street,
(Half way between Eighth and Ninth, north side)
AND 234 ARCH STREET,
HAS REDUCED HIS SPLENDID STOCK OF FURS 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN INVOICE PRICES.
The Goods have been imported and manufactured by himself, and are warranted to be as represented. 12 9 13trp

LEWIS BLAYLOCK,
No. 52 N. EIGHTH St., Below Arch,
Where may be found a large assortment of
FINE FURS
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Also, ROBES AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS GAUNTLETS, MUFFLERS and CAPS, at reasonable rates. 11 20 fmw t12 31

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
5 29 PHILADELPHIA.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
2417 BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 48 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts and Nails. 1249

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No 78 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box 4294. 12 9 1m

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAY
AT
THE "BEE-HIVE."
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.
Will offer during the Holidays an elegant assortment
OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
Chiefly Purchased at the Recent Large Auction Sales,
At about one-half the importation cost, comprising
FANCY DRESS GOODS
In large variety, from 25 cents to $1 50 per yard,
DRESS SILKS AND SATINS,
RICHE BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS,
From $15 to $150,
FINEST QUALITY FURS IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON BAY SABLE,
AMERICAN SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, ETC. ETC.
REAL ASTRACHAN SACQUES, MUFFS, AND HATS.
Fine Cloaks.
A splendid collection in Velvet, Plush, Montagnac Velvet Cloths, Blacks and Colors; Rich Astrachan and Seal Cloths. Also, Opera and Party Cloaks.
Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Goods, Scarfs, Ties, Laces, Embroideries, Plain and Fancy Hdkfs., French Sets, Etc.
Hosiery and Gloves of all kinds.
Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Piano and Table Covers, and other useful and ornamental articles too multitudinous to enumerate, all of which will be sold
At a Great Sacrifice from the Original Cost.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
THE "BEE-HIVE,"
No. 920 CHESNUT Street,
11 6 fmw PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE-FURNISHING LINENS.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
Positively for the next Fifteen Days only, our whole Stock of LINENS will be open to buyers at
REDUCED PRICES,
From which many Elegant and Useful Presents may be selected.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Invites attention to his stock of
Real India Camel's Hair Shawls & Scarfs.
Also, an elegant stock of SILKS, in Blacks and Colors; FANCY SILK PLUSHES, POPLINS SHAWLS, and FANCY GOODS.
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS altered and paired, and cleaned in a superior manner. 10 20 lmrp

1868. CLOTH HOUSE. 1868.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
Wish to keep before the public the fact that their aim is to keep the largest and most varied stock of all descriptions of
CLOTHS
To be Found in Philadelphia.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
9 4] PHILADELPHIA.

1868.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!
USEFUL PRESENTS.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.
Prices Greatly Reduced.
SHAWLS,
DRESS GOODS,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
TABLE LINENS,
NAPKINS AND TOWELS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
HDKFS and UMBRELLAS,
SKIRTS, CORSETS,
ETC. ETC.,
AT
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,
(Popular Stand. Established in 1853).
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
9 26 3m sp] PHILADELPHIA.
P.S.—Persons can ride to our door from any part of the city. All goods delivered carefully, and free of charge.

POPULAR PRICES FOR DRY GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

SILKS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
VELVETS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
VELVETEENS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
IRISH POPLINS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
FRENCH POPLINS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
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WOOL POPLINS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
PLAID POPLINS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
CHANGEABLE POPLINS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
Dress Goods at 25 cents.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
Dress Goods at 30 cents.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
Dress Goods at 35 cents.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
Dress Goods at 40 cents.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
Dress Goods at 50 cents.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
Dress Goods at 62½ cents.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
Dress Goods at 75 cents.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
Dress Goods, $1 to $3.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
BLANKETS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
FLANNELS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
Cloths and Cassimeres.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
Paris La Belle Skirts.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
BALMORALS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
BLEACHED MUSLINS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
LINENS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
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Popular prices for Dry Goods by the yard, piece, or package.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
1 28 mwslrp No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL
FOURTH AND ARCH.
REDUCTION IN PRICES
FOR THE
Christmas Holidays.
MAGNIFICENT SHAWLS.
EXPENSIVE SILKS.
FASHIONABLE POPLINS.
DESIRABLE CLOAKINGS.
4-4 PURE SILK VELVETS.
SATIN STRIPE SKIRTINGS.
STRIPE POPLIN SKIRTINGS.
GRAND DUCHESS SKIRTS.
BELLE HELENE SKIRTS.
FIRST QUALITY ASTRACHANS.
6000 yards DELAINES for Presents for the Helps of the house.
6000 yards fast Fast Colored CHINTZES, do.
2000 yards 4-4 FRENCH CHINTZES, do.
Bargains in Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Collars Scarfs, and Neck Ties. 12 4 fmwlmrp

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
A Splendid Stock.
ALSO,
FINE TABLE CLOTHS,
FINE NAPKINS,
BEAUTIFUL TABLE COVERS,
FINE PIANO COVERS,
GREAT MARK DOWN TO SELL OFF SURPLUS STOCK. 9 30 wfm]

NEW GOODS.
BARGAINS FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
500 Dozen Ladies', Gents' and Misses'
(With Initials and Monograms,)
EMBROIDERED,
HEMSTITCHED,
FANCY WITH TUCKS,
CORDED and
PRINTED BORDERS.
LINEN CAMBRIC AND CLEAR LAWN REAL FRENCH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
Also, a large assortment of New Collars, Sets, and Sleeves, of finest qualities, at very low prices.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
12 16 10trp PHILADELPHIA.

COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. Cor. NINTH and MARKET.
HOLIDAY GIFTS
Of substantial worth, and always of an acceptable kind, may be selected from our large, varied, and fresh Stock, than which none in our line is superior. We have reduced many goods, and suggest our superb
CLOTH STOCK.
CLOAKS, $4 00 to $125.
SHAWLS, $1 to $70.
DESIRABLE POPLINS.
MERINOES, 50 cents up.
CHEAP BLANKETS.
EVERY KIND QUILTS
MERRIMAC PRINTS.
MOURNING GOODS
25 CENT DRESS STUFFS.
HANDKERCHIEFS. [9 26 tstu3mrp
TIES, SCARFS, COLLARS, CUFFS, ETC.

EXTRA NOTICE.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Invites especial attention to his LARGE and ELEGANT assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
SUITABLE FOR [11 7
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
The Entire Stock is Offered at the Very LOWEST PRICES.

FAMILY MOURNING.
FAMILY MOURNING
EVERY ARTICLE FOR FIRST AND SECOND MOURNING WEAR.
DRESS GOODS, BONNETS,
SHAWLS, VEILS, CRAPES, COLLARS, ETC.,
At prices to compete with the present sacrifice in DRY GOODS.
MYERS' New Mourning Store,
No. 1113 CHESNUT Street,
11 18 fmw2m GIRARD ROW.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
On exhibition a stock of Choice Styles which we will sell at less than regular prices,
CURWEN STODDART & BRO.,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.

LONG BROCHE SHAWLS
In New Designs and Colorings.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
Full lines from $10 to $30.
Splendid Styles from $40 to $65.
CURWEN STODDART & BRO.,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.

RICH BLACK SILKS
IN CHOICE COLORINGS.
$1 50 per Yard.
CURWEN STODDART & BRO.,
12 1 6t Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.

DRY GOODS.

LOW PRICES.
ELEGANT AND USEFUL PRESENTS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
NEW GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
EMBROIDERED PIANO and TABLE COVERS,
RICH TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS,
ELEGANT EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS,
FINEST MARSEILLES QUILTS,
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SHIRT FRONTS,
EXTRA PREMIUM BLANKETS,
SPLENDID DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, from two up to eight yards long, with an extensive assortment of Napkins, Doylies, and Towels, of all sizes, and the finest goods ever imported.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
12 16 10trp PHILADELPHIA.

CONFECTIONS.
THE GREAT
HOLIDAY
CONFECTIONS
NOW READY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED STOCK OF
RARE AND NEW
CONFECTIONS
OF THE FINEST QUALITY.
Bon-Bons, Brilliant,
Bon-Bons, Conards,
Bon-Bons, Victoria.
Crystallized and Glaced Fruits, Pistache and Orgeat Paste, White Nougat.
Chesnuts and Chocolate,
Crystalline Almonds,
Glaced Chesnuts.
CHOCOLATE DEPARTMENT.
Chocolat-ena, St. Nicholas, Pistache Chocolate, Amarecenes, Chocolate filled with Jelly, Portuguese Chocolate, Pralines, Jim Crow Chocolate, Chocolate Nougat, Chocolate Beans, Chocolate Burnt Almonds, Chocolate Walnuts, Chocolate Paste, Caccolate Medallions, Chocolate Rolls, Cigars, etc.
RICH CREAM CHOCOLATE.
FLAVORS AS FOLLOWS:
Vanilla, Orange, Strawberry, Raspberry, Lemon, Cocoanut, Orange Flower, Peach, and Celery.
SUPERFINE CHOCOLATE CONFECTIONS
A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE.
ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF
RICH FANCY BOXES.
Together making a splendid assortment to select from for choice
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 MARKET Street,
12 15 tsumw4t PHILADELPHIA.

CHRISTMAS CONFECTIONS
of the CHOICEST FLAVORS, BEST MATERIALS AND IN THE GREATEST VARIETY, manufactured exclusively to suit the
CONSTANTLY INCREASING PATRONAGE of No. 1203 CHESNUT Street.
CHOCOLATES IN EVERY VARIETY. CARAMELS UNEQUALLED IN ANY ESTABLISHMENT IN THE CITY. FANCY BOXES in GREAT VARIETY.
Fine Foreign and Domestic Fruits; Almeria and Malaga Grapes, etc.
12 16 6trp No. 1203 Chesnut St.

CONFECTIONERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—
JOHN HAGEY,
N. E. corner of TENTH and WALNUT Streets,
has opened for the Holidays a new and varied collection of Choice Confections, Fruits, etc., to which he invites an early inspection. The stock is large and well assorted, and, in addition to his special importation of Fancy Boxes, etc., cannot fail to please all in search of Holiday Presents and decorations. [12 16 3trp

FANCY GOODS.
R. & C. A. WRIGHT,
No. 624 CHESNUT STREET,
Have just received a large assortment of NEW AND ELEGANT
FANCY ARTICLES,
Selected in Europe this season for their
NOVELTY AND BEAUTY, ESPECIALLY FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Also, a large and beautiful assortment of genuine
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Which they offer for sale [11 30 mwf3t
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

"PER STEAMER."
JUST RECEIVED, AN INVOICE OF
PAPIER MACHE and
CANTON TEA TOYS.
ALSO, A FULL LINE OF
FANCY GOODS.
WILLIAMS & WOODWARD,
NO. 922 (NINETWENTY-TWO) CHESNUT STREET. [12 9 12trp

13 00/100 17 REMOVED TO 13 00/100 17
BELOW THE UNITED STATES MINT.
MARSH & CO.'S
NEW MUSIC STORE,
NO. 1317 CHESNUT ST., above THIRTEENTH.
PHILADELPHIA.
Music Publishers, and Dealers in Musical Merchandise of every Description.
JOHN MARSH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENT
FOR THE SALE OF
THE BEST GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
DIRECT FROM EUROPE.
CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.
No. 1317 CHESNUT STREET.
12 8 tuths 2m IN THE MUSIC STORE.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
Important from the Great Fire
EVANS & WATSON'S SAFE
VICTORIOUS!
SAVES THE BOOKS AND PAPERS WITH ONLY THE INSIDE DOOR CLOSED,
SHOWING THE GREAT VALUE OF HAVING A SAFE WITH THE INSIDE DOOR.
BE CAREFUL AND BUY NO OTHER.
PHILADELPHIA, 12th mo. 4th, 1868.
Evans & Watson—Respected Friends:—We had one of your well known Inside-door Fire-proof Safes in the destructive fire at No. 621 Market street, last evening. The fire extended so rapidly we had not time to close the main or outside door of the safe the inside door only being shut. On examining the contents of the safe next morning, much, to our surprise we found the books well preserved and in excellent legible condition. We take great pleasure in recommending your Inside-door Fire-proof Safes for without the inside-door improvement we would most certainly have lost all our books and papers.
Yours, very truly, SMEDLEY BROS.
We are now selling our stock of Safes at cost prices in order to close business. Call soon and be convinced. Such an opportunity never before offered. Every business house ought to have an Evans & Watson Safe.
EVANS & WATSON,
No. 28 S. SEVENTH Street,
12 11 18] ABOVE CHESNUT.

FROM THE GREAT FIRE
IN MARKET STREET.
HERRING'S PATENT SAFES
Again the Champion!
THE ONLY SAFE THAT PRESERVED ITS CONTENTS UNCHARRED,
LETTER FROM T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month 8th, 1868.
Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street—Gents:—It is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Market street, on the evening of the 3d inst., our store was the centre of the conflagration, and, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, etc., made a severe and trying test. Your Safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes bills receivable, and entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us that your Safe came out all right as we had entrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your Safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.
Yours, respectfully,
T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the victors in more than 300 accidental fires. Awarded the Prize Medals at the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Universelle, Paris.
Manufactured and for sale by
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
12 9 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
26] No. 424 RACE Street

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.
GREAT REDUCTION.
Preparatory to taking account of stock January 1, we will, until that date, offer our large stock of
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
Greatly Below Usual Prices,
As we have, in addition to a complete assortment of
Shirts, Underwear, and Hosiery,
An elegant variety of Fancy Goods, comprising Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, Cardigan Jackets, and other requisites for gentlemen, with a rich stock of
WRAPPERS AND BREAKFAST COATS.
This will afford an opportunity for procuring Holiday Presents at Moderate Prices.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
12 10 thstu t12 31 No. 706 CHESNUT St.

ESHLEMAN
BROTHERS
WILL OPEN A NEW STOCK OF
Men's Furnishing Goods,
AT
No. 1004 CHESNUT Street,
ON DECEMBER 15.
Selling off Old Stock at [12 14 1mrp
SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 15

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.
"A REGAL DESSERT."
A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Who has just received
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS
LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.
8 18] FREE GALLERY.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.